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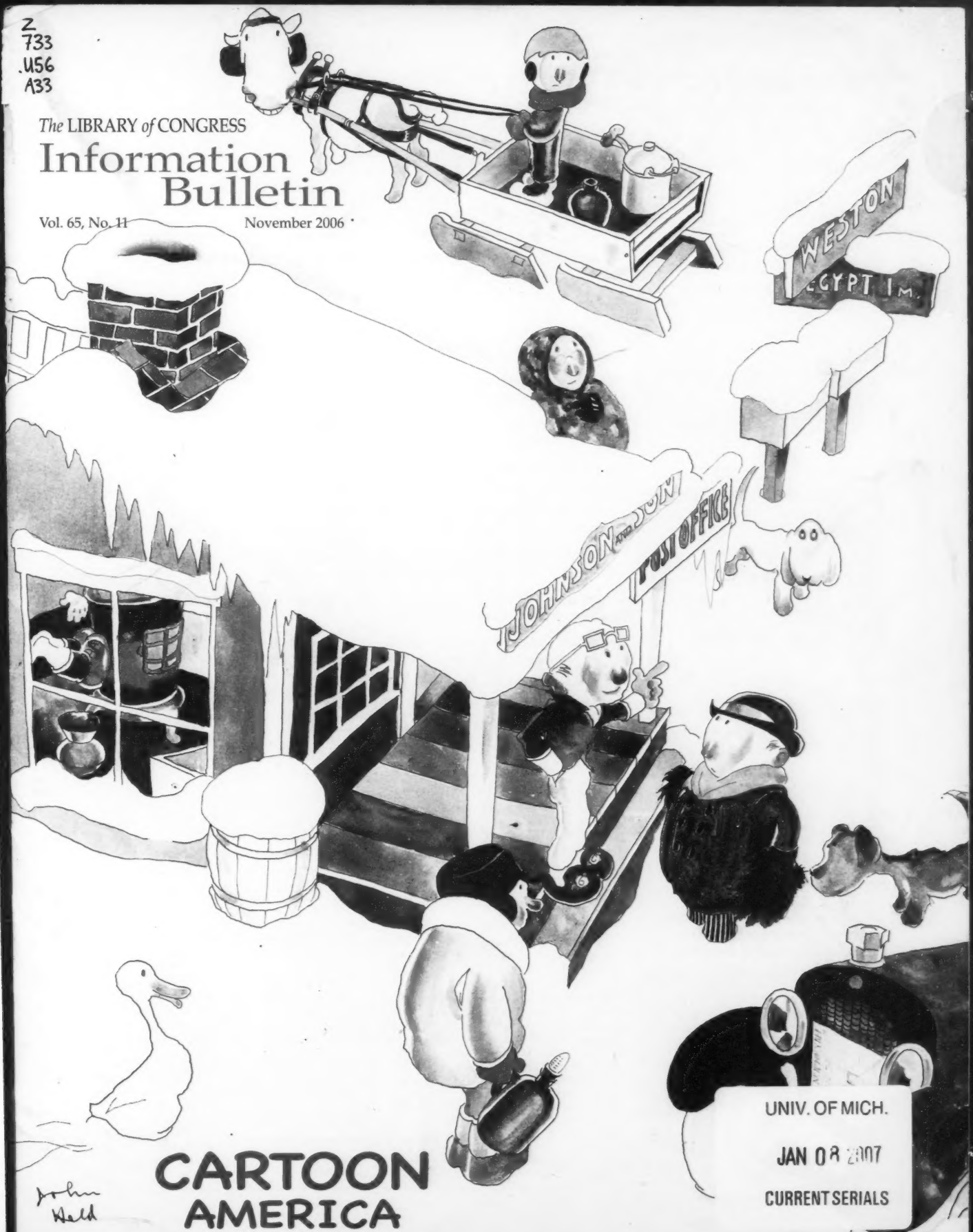
Information Bulletin

Vol. 65, No. 11 November 2006



CARTOON AMERICA

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CURRENT SERIALS

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 65, No. 11 November 2006

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: John Held, "Man with Car Getting Directions from a Man Standing on Store Porch during Winter," ca. 1925, from the "Cartoon America" exhibition. © *Estate of John Held, Jr. Permission of Illustration House, Inc.*

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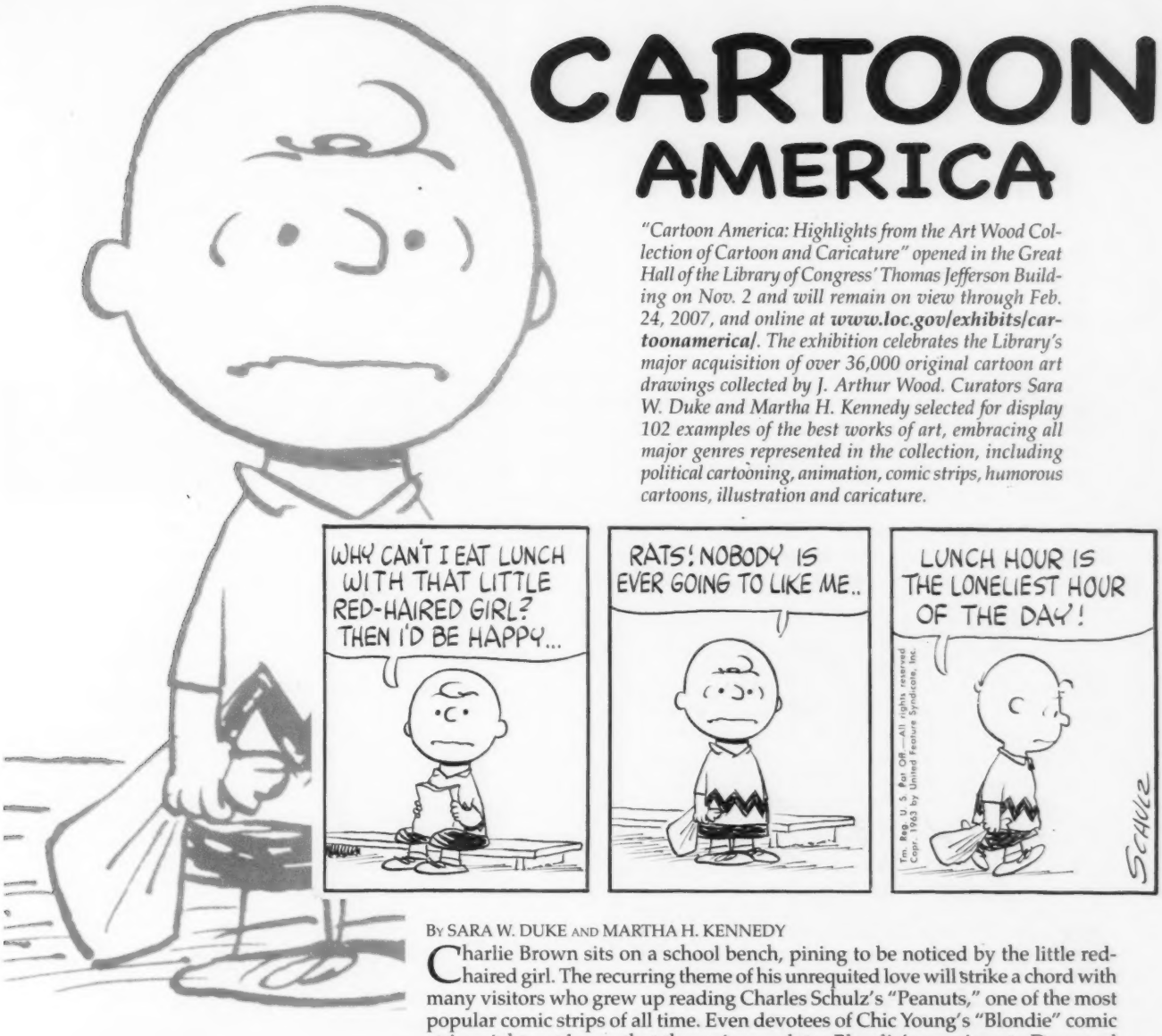
The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the Web at **www.loc.gov/today/**.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail pao@loc.gov.

MATT RAYMOND, Executive Editor
AUDREY FISCHER, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Art Director

CARTOON AMERICA

"Cartoon America: Highlights from the Art Wood Collection of Cartoon and Caricature" opened in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress' Thomas Jefferson Building on Nov. 2 and will remain on view through Feb. 24, 2007, and online at ***www.loc.gov/exhibits/cartoonamerica/****. The exhibition celebrates the Library's major acquisition of over 36,000 original cartoon art drawings collected by J. Arthur Wood. Curators Sara W. Duke and Martha H. Kennedy selected for display 102 examples of the best works of art, embracing all major genres represented in the collection, including political cartooning, animation, comic strips, humorous cartoons, illustration and caricature.*


WHY CAN'T I EAT LUNCH WITH THAT LITTLE RED-HAIRED GIRL? THEN I'D BE HAPPY...
RATS! NOBODY IS EVER GOING TO LIKE ME..
LUNCH HOUR IS THE LONELIEST HOUR OF THE DAY!
Tm. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.—All rights reserved. Copr. 1963 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
SCHULZ

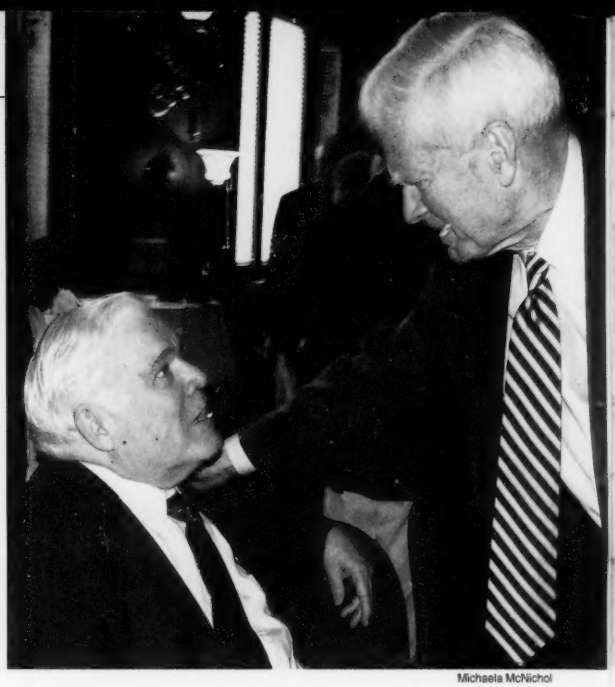
BY SARA W. DUKE AND MARTHA H. KENNEDY

Charlie Brown sits on a school bench, pining to be noticed by the little red-haired girl. The recurring theme of his unrequited love will strike a chord with many visitors who grew up reading Charles Schulz's "Peanuts," one of the most popular comic strips of all time. Even devotees of Chic Young's "Blondie" comic strip might not know that the series predates Blondie's marriage to Dagwood Bumstead. One strip depicts Dagwood, still a bachelor, longing for Blondie while she attempts to reach him by telegram.

HE DIPS HIS SPOON IN HIS MEDICINE AND WRITES LOVE LETTERS TO BLONDIE ON ALL THE PILLOWS
IT'S A PITY HE DOESN'T REALIZE WHAT WE'RE DOING IS FOR HIS OWN GOOD
IT'LL JUST TAKE ME A SECOND, ALEX. I PROMISED DAGWOOD I'D WIRE HIM EVERY DAY TO TELL HIM I LOVE HIM
TELEGRA
OFFICE

Above, detail from "Peanuts," Charles Schulz, Jan. 20, 1963, courtesy of United Feature Syndicate

At left, detail from "Blondie: Second Wind," Chic Young, 1932, courtesy of King Features Syndicate Inc.



Michaela McNichol

J. Arthur Wood, an award-winning cartoonist in his own right, began collecting these and other original drawings at the age of 12. Over a period of 60 years he contacted and befriended numerous older masters of cartoon art forms, as well as leading contemporary creators in the field. He obtained selections of their work primarily by gift, though he purchased some works. His collection came to the Library through a gift-purchase agreement made possible in part by a generous contribution from H. Fred Krimendahl II, a member of the Library's Madison Council; funds provided by American taxpayers; and J. Arthur Wood, Jr.'s own generosity. On receiving the collection in 2003, Librarian of Congress James Billington proclaimed it "a gift to the nation."

Wood's collection of cartoon and caricature spans the history of the newspaper comic strip, from Richard F. Outcault's "Yellow Kid" (1895) to Bill Griffith's contemporary "Zippy the Pinhead." The collection reflects the rich variety of the genre. Examples of strips with family-related themes range from George McManus' "Bringing up Father" to Lynn Johnston's "For Better or for Worse." Fans of the adventure strip will revel in the heroism of Terry from Milt Caniff's "Terry and the Pirates" and the antics of Wash Tubbs in Roy Crane's comic strip of the same name.

Works of art selected for the Library's exhibition mirror Wood's primary collecting interests and strengths, presenting the collector as an unusually discerning and knowledgeable connoisseur of popular graphic art. The collection and exhibition do not represent a complete history of cartooning in America, but the exhibited objects represent stellar examples from Wood's remarkable collection, all of which underscore the vitality of an innovative, indigenous art form. The depth of holdings in political cartoons and comic strips and specific landmark pieces in all major genres make this collection distinctive and unparalleled. It stands out as a jewel among the Library's special collections, illuminating the history of American cartoon art forms and greatly enhancing the national library's superb holdings of cartoon art.

Selections from the broad range of original illustration art in Wood's collection will transport young viewers and their parents to vibrant, imaginary worlds. Walt Disney's Dumbo sits in his tub joyfully spouting water, his exuberant image certain to make people smile. Wood is a big fan of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and his collection reflects his love of this early classic animated feature. For example, a luscious color-presentation drawing of all seven dwarfs in their traditional poses will fill a panel of the exhibition. Vivid animation cels of Snow White and Mickey Mouse will enchant both children and adults who grew up watching these beloved Disney characters. Other master drawings of animation art depict Betty Boop and Popeye from Max Fleischer Studios, as well as Tom and Jerry, the famous cat-and-mouse duo created by the Hanna-Barbera Studio.

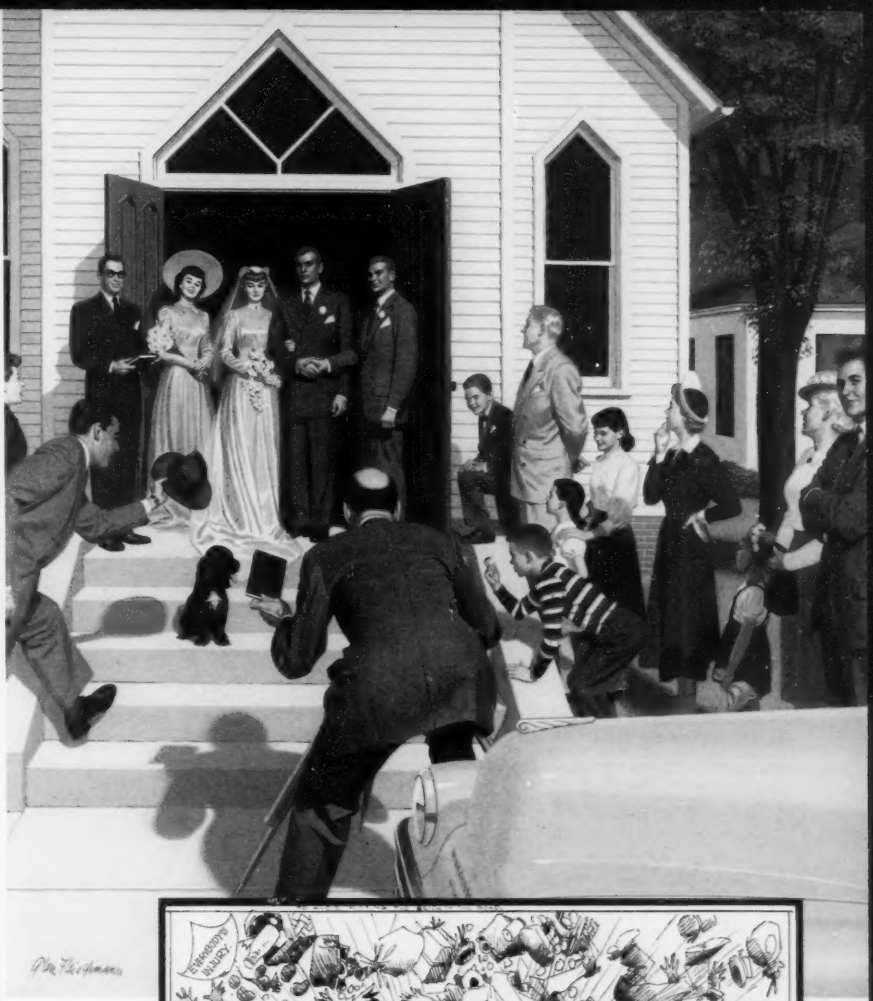
Top, Librarian of Congress James Billington, right, greets Art Wood at the opening of the "Cartoon America" exhibition Nov. 1. At right, a cel from Walt Disney's "Dumbo"

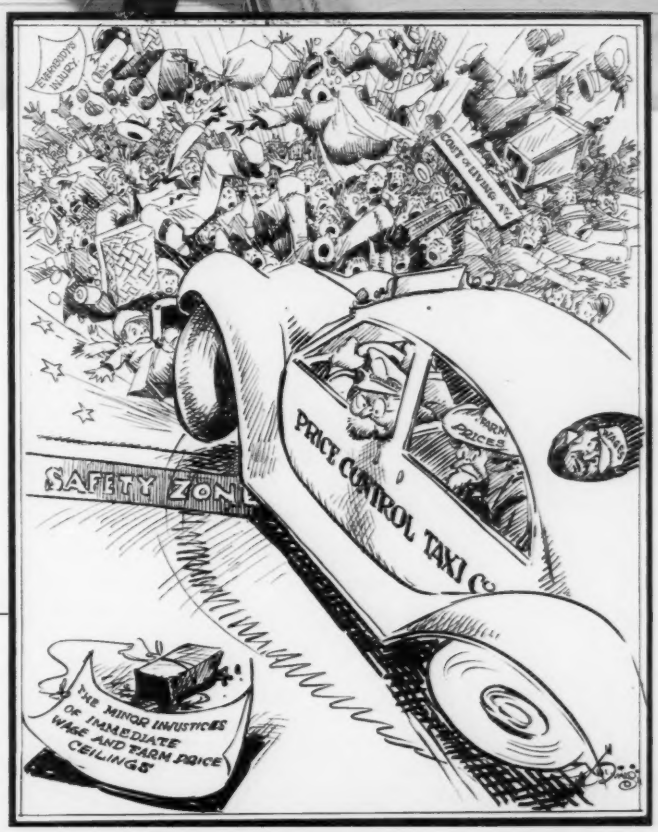
The collection also includes an array of illustrations from beloved children's books and other classic works. A dog humorously stalls photography of an otherwise picture-perfect wedding party in a flawless, watercolor cover design by Glen Fleischmann. A medieval knight fends off a dragon in a book illustration by Katherine Pyle. Shakespeare's elegantly dressed younger daughter watches a young man read her father's manuscript in an exquisitely detailed drawing by Edwin Austin Abbey, one of the leading artists of America's "Golden Age of Illustration" (1880–1930). Colorful children's book illustrations include Johnny Gruelle's depiction of the ever-popular Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy floating in a river, and Michael Hague's dramatic scene of a mouse threatened by an owl.

Bold images by masters of the "ungentlemanly art" of political cartooning will interest those who are fascinated by major events and issues of the past 120 years. The name "Ding" Darling may seem obscure now, but his dynamic drawing of a taxi plowing through a crowd of people creates a timeless metaphor for inflation and the cost of living. Etta Hulme, one of the few women political cartoonists, twists the image of men stranded on a desert island in search of buried treasure into an ironic reminder that income taxes are due. Thomas Nast, regarded by many as the father of American political cartooning, skewers Sen. James G. Blaine, who was a perennial candidate for president in the 19th century. The late Edmund Valtman, a more conservative political cartoonist, proved that even the political right did not always agree with Richard Nixon—as seen in Valtman's attack on the president's inability to withstand pressure from the oil industry. His visual critique may resonate with political observers today.

Art Wood spent decades honing his craft, and his work is represented by several cartoons, including one of a woman going ballistic over the price of groceries, an example that is both delightful and pointed.

The amusing quirks and foibles of human behavior provide a rich source of humor for the creators of single-panel "gag" cartoons. New Yorker cartoonist





Top, Glen Fleischmann's "Wedding Photograph Scene" was published as a cover for Nation's Business, June 1950. At right, editorial cartoonist Jay N. "Ding" Darling offered this critique of delayed legislative controls on inflation of farm prices and wages during World War II, published in the Des Moines Register, Sept. 29, 1942.

Above, Art Young's "World of Creepers" was published in Life magazine, Nov. 14, 1907. Below, "It's a quiz show. They want to know which has the worst temper, blondes or redheads. You answer him, dearie; you've been both!" by E. Simms Campbell, Nov. 2, 1952

Peter Arno lampoons a group of wealthy socialites preparing to engage in the childish activity of hissing at the untouchable Franklin Delano Roosevelt in a hilarious evening party scene. Barbara Shermund drolly depicts a dog rolling his eyes at the utter lack of skill shown by a blonde, would-be huntress. Ed Dahlin uses double entendre in an otherwise innocent Boy Scout scene. The brilliant African American artist E. Simms Campbell portrays the shrewd artifice of leggy showgirls in their dressing room. A woman in an amorous embrace gasps when she realizes that she is the object of disapproving gazes from subjects depicted in the Old Master paintings surrounding her in David Pascal's rendition of life intimidated by art.

Such is the power of caricature that Homer Davenport depicts newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst—who actively promoted the placement of comic strips in newspapers—as a puckish, gangly boy, belying his considerable power of the press. Miguel Covarrubias gently portrays an impossible encounter between the brash "Roxy" Rothafel and the elegant maestro Arturo Toscanini, manipulating form to effect and capturing their personalities with his brush. Al Hirschfeld's early, groundbreaking review for the theatrical production of "Jumbo" reflects the influence of Covarrubias' spare esthetic, yet displays Hirschfeld's own gift for masterful use of line. David Levine proves why he rises above modern caricaturists with his winning combination of expressive form and line in his powerful drawing of civil rights leader Stokely Carmichael, exemplary of his work for Esquire and The New York Review of Books.

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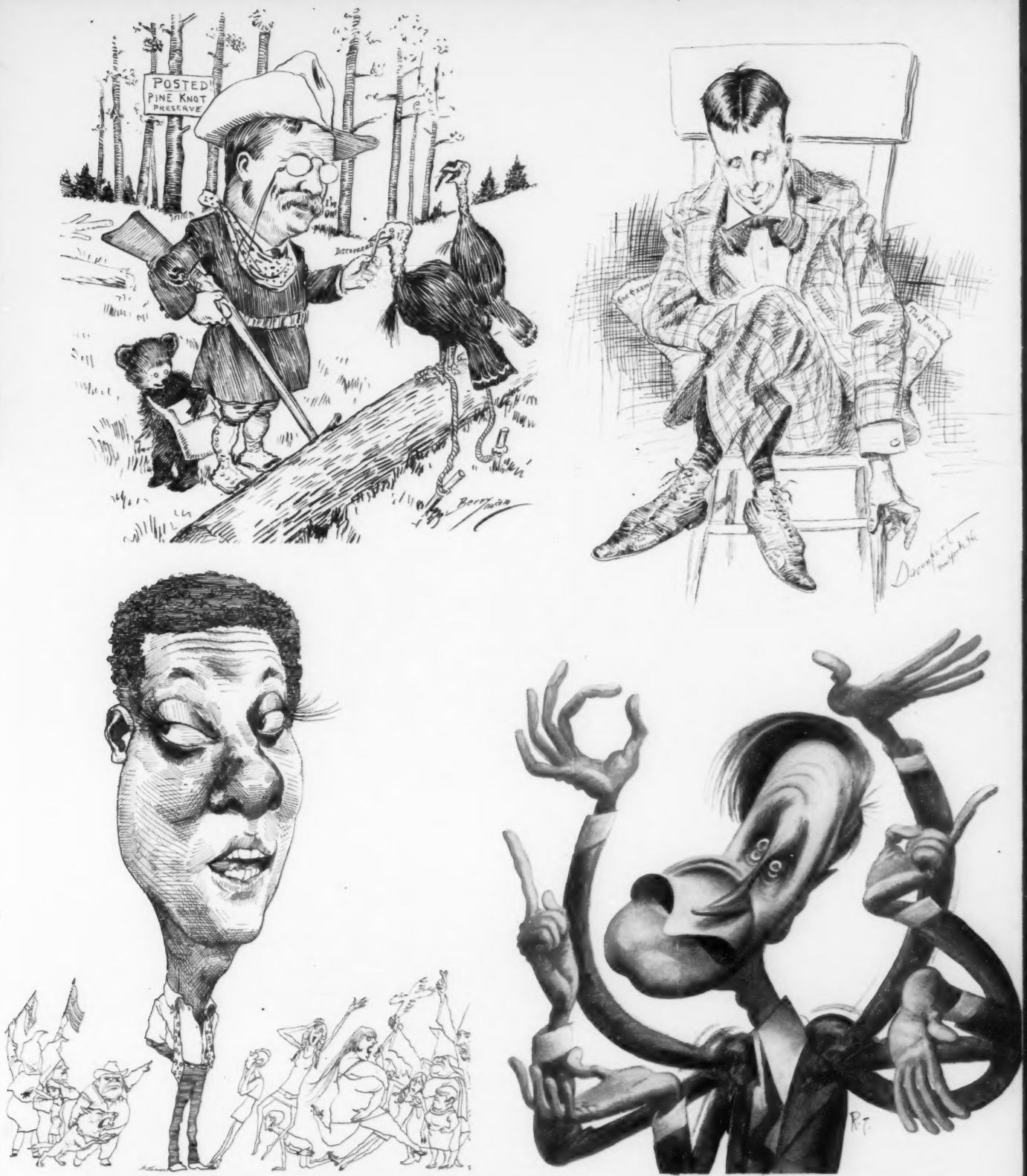


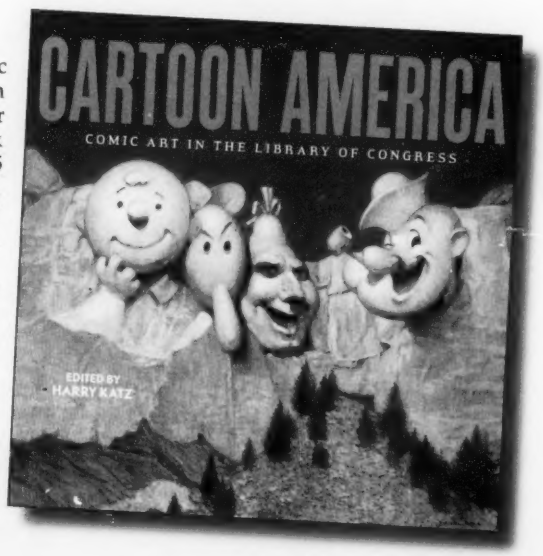
Caricature of the great and near-great, clockwise from top left: Clifford K. Berryman's depiction of President Theodore Roosevelt (accompanied by a "Teddy" bear) hunts turkey in the Nov. 3, 1906, Washington Post; newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst by Homer Davenport, 1898; the many gestures of George H.W. Bush by Richard Thompson for U.S. News & World Report, ca. 1985; David Levine's portrayal of civil rights activist Stokely Carmichael, 1967, as published in Esquire

Dean Cornwell's study of Davy Crockett and other settlers from 1937 is one of an array of original illustrations from America's Golden Age of Illustration in the Art Wood collection.

Cartoon
continued from page 250

A companion volume to the exhibition titled "Cartoon America: Comic Art in the Library of Congress" has been published by the Library in association with Harry N. Abrams, Inc. Edited by Harry Katz, former head curator of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, the book celebrates 250 years of American cartooning. Included among the 275 full-color illustrations in the book are a number of items in the exhibition, along with examples from the Library's other outstanding collections of related art. An online version of the exhibition is available at **www.loc.gov/exhibits/cartoonamerica/**.

The exhibition and an accompanying brochure are funded through the generous support of the Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon. The Swann Foundation showcases the collections of the Library of Congress in rotating exhibitions and promotes the Swann Foundation's ongoing program in the study of cartoon, caricature and illustration, while offering a provocative and informative selection of works by masters from the past and present. ◆



Sara W. Duke and Martha H. Kennedy are curators in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division.

Landmark in Map Digitization

Library Places 10,000th Map Online

The Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress recently mounted the 10,000th map on its Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/.** This milestone comes 10 years after the division started digitizing maps in 1996.

The map is Samuel de Champlain's 1607 chart on vellum of the North American coast from Nova Scotia to Massachusetts, pictured below. The unique document, originally intended for presentation to Henry IV, King of France, was compiled by Champlain (1567–1635), founder of New France (Canada). The map provides the first thorough delineation of the Canadian and New England coast from Cape Sable to Cape Cod.

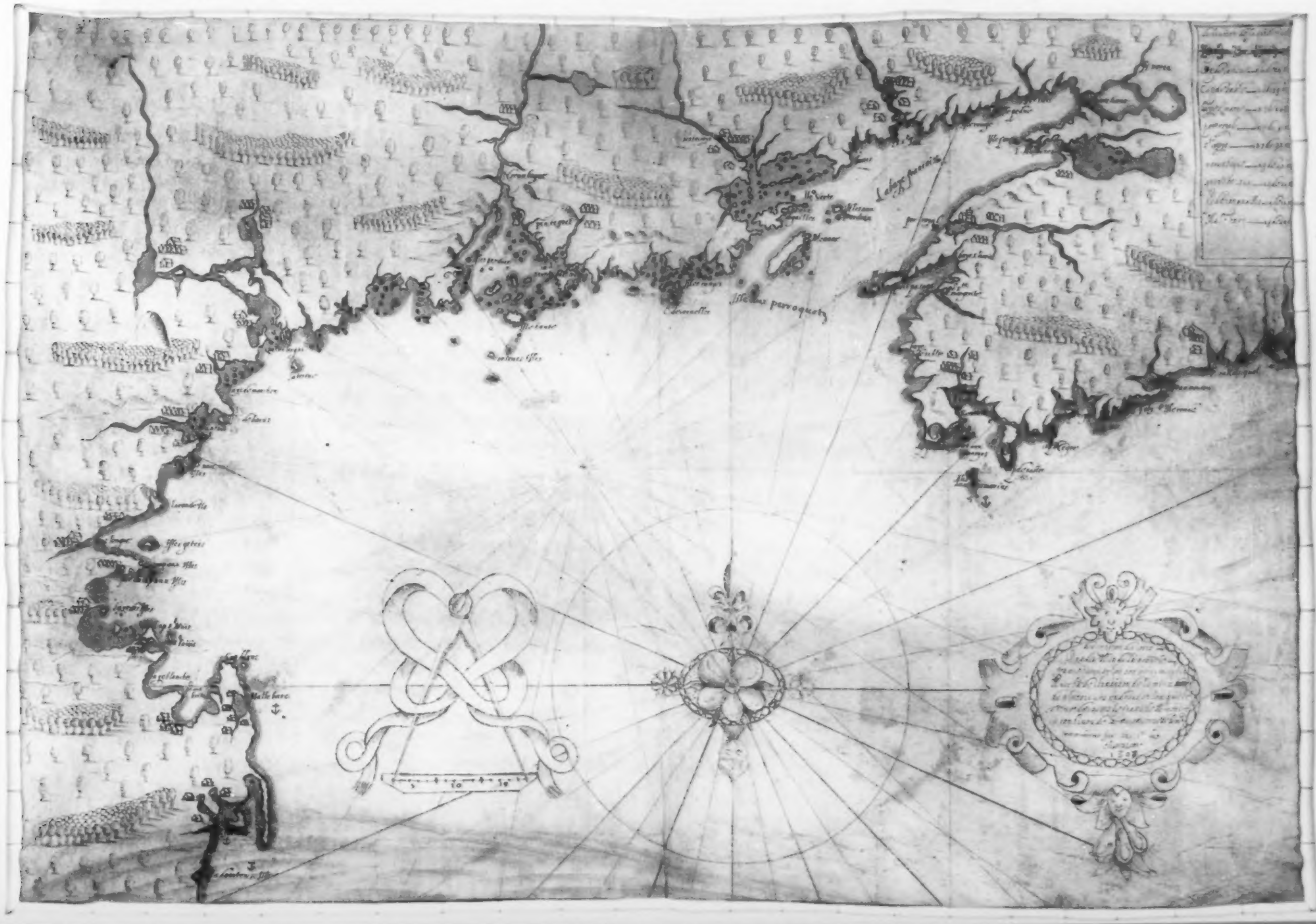
"I am pleased to announce the posting of our 10,000th cartographic object on the Web. This achievement recognizes the great strides that the Geography and Map Division has made in the past 10 years to share digital images of its analog collection globally," said John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Maps Division.

"The geographic variety of cartographic treasures that have been chosen to appear on the Web site, from 16th century portolan charts of the Mediterranean world to contemporary maps of places in the news, and from city and county plans to detailed topographical maps and nautical charts, I believe, fosters increased use of maps in research and serves to advance our collective knowledge and appreciation of maps as primary sources," said Hébert.

Champlain's 1607 chart has been frequently described and reproduced in articles and books for many years. It came to the Library of Congress in 1915 with the bequest of Henry Harrisse (1829–1910), the distinguished lawyer, historian, bibliographer and author of "The Discovery of North America," "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima" and other scholarly works. It had been owned earlier by Gabriel Marcel. The papers and maps bequeathed by Harrisse are housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections and the Geography and Map divisions of the Library of Congress.

Champlain's map can be viewed at **http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3321p.ct001431**. This image is in wavelet format, which allows the visitor to zoom in and out of the map. The Geography and Map Division's online catalog can be found at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html**.

The Library's Geography and Map Division serves as a major international center for research relating to cartography and geography. Its collection is the largest in the world, with 5.4 million maps, 75,000 atlases, 500 globes, 3,000 three-dimensional objects and thousands of digital files. ◆



Activist and Archivist

Library Acquires Papers of Gay-Rights Pioneer

By GAIL FINEBERG

Banned from federal employment in 1957 solely because he was homosexual, Franklin Edward Kameny became an angry archivist.

Not only did the Harvard Ph.D. astronomer protest his firing from the U.S. Army Map Service, but he also became the central figure in the confrontation against the federal government's policies barring the employment of gays and lesbians, particularly in positions linked to national security. And Kameny saved every piece of paper documenting that struggle.

A self-described "pack rat," Kameny collected thousands of pages of letters, government correspondence, testimony, photographs and other memorabilia. The collection is perhaps the most complete record of the gay-rights movement in America. Selected items may be viewed at **www.kamenypapers.org**.

Those archives, which now contain more than 70,000 items, passed to the Library's ownership on Oct. 6 during a Whittall Pavilion ceremony attended by Kameny's friends and supporters. Kameny's associates had organized the Kameny Papers Project to purchase the papers and donate them to the Library. Project supporters included Charles Francis and Michael Huffington, who served as a member of Congress from Santa Barbara, Calif., from 1992 to 1994, when he ran for the Senate.

Gail Fineberg

Associate Librarian for Library Services Deanna Marcum and Manuscript Division Chief James Hutson join Franklin Edward Kameny, right, in an Oct. 6 ceremony in which Kameny's papers were given to the Library.

"The Kameny Papers are a rich and valuable resource for researchers seeking to understand the gay-rights movement's evolution into a significant social and political force and its impact on American life," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Deanna Marcum.

Standing in front of an old picket sign, "First Class Citizenship for Homosexuals" (Kameny's collection of protest signs will go to the Smithsonian Institution), Marcum presented an instrument of gift signed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington to Francis, who headed the Kameny Papers Project.

"This is the real deal, Frank," Francis said as he accepted the document. "This means that the papers are going from Frank's attic to the nation's attic."

Acknowledging a standing ovation for his efforts, Kameny said, "I have become something of a walking history book.

"Things have changed," he added. "How they have changed. I am honored and proud that that is so."

Marcum said that the Kameny Papers will join the Manuscript Division's holdings of nearly 60 million items, including more than 15,000 collections of personal papers that document the course of American history.

She noted that Kameny's archives document his own biography and his struggle to retain his civil service status after federal personnel officials found out he was gay; Kameny's assistance to other individuals in similar situations; the early decades of the Mattachine Society of Washington, an early gay-rights organization; and the broader gay-rights movement, such as a national campaign to modify the American Psychiatric Association's view that homosexuality was a manifestation of mental illness.

"Further, the personal detail provided by the material on Mr. Kameny himself and those he assisted in similar circumstances is of unusual value," Marcum said. "Abstraction is often the enemy of historical understanding. A comprehensive understanding of history requires that historians, and those who read history, see how government policies and public attitudes affected real individuals and how individuals reacted, adjusted and grappled with their position. The Kameny Papers give this individual context for Mr. Kameny himself and for others."

Kameny's friends and supporters briefly recalled some of the highpoints of his activist life in Washington. It began with his firing, which happened in response to his 1957 arrest on charges of homosexuality and in compliance with a 1953 executive order banning homosexuals from the U.S. Army. His dossier entered FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's files for "sexual deviants."

"The animosity this man faced was startling, even in 1957," Francis said. "That this man stood up to this is astounding."

Because the federal government had cost him his job, Kameny sued the government in federal court. He lost and appealed all the way to the Supreme Court, which in 1961 refused to hear his case.

So Kameny formed the Mattachine Society of Washington, and began an organized campaign against federal employment laws he believed were unfair to gay men and lesbians. He stated his views in newsletters he sent to members of Congress and to the president, in position papers and in testimony before Congress. "He was hoping to achieve full equality with U.S. citizens, nothing more, nothing less," Huffington said.

Kameny waged a long campaign to get the American Psychiatric Association to change its equation of homosexuality with mental illness. Dudley Clendinen, a former New York Times columnist and co-author of "Out for Good: The Struggle to Build a Gay Rights Movement in America," told a story about a 1971 spring meeting of the association in the Shoreham Hotel off Connecticut Avenue. Thirty men ran up the aisle and hustled the guest speaker off the stage. Kameny, who was sitting in the front row, grabbed the microphone. "Psychiatry is the enemy incarnate," roared the small man with the deep, booming voice.

"He kept insisting that homosexuality was not abnormal," Huffington said. Eventually, the association changed its position.

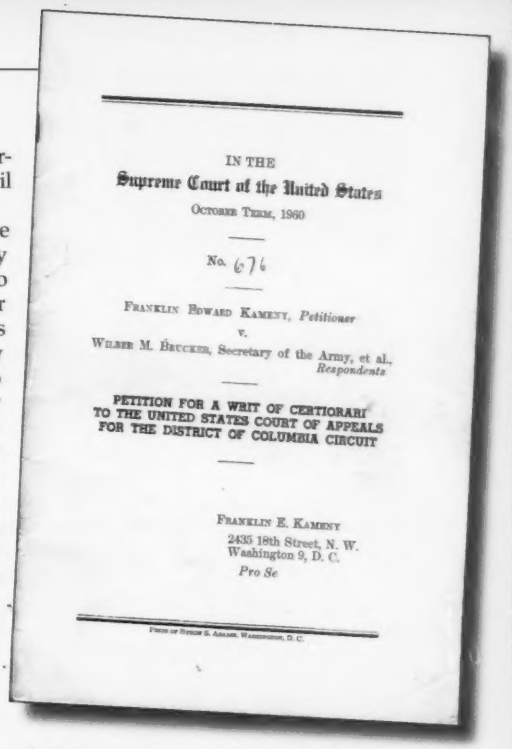
Kameny carried picket signs in front of the White House and various federal agencies, ran for public office, and corresponded regularly with the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

On Feb. 25, 1966, U.S. Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr. responded in a letter addressed to the Mattachine Society. He made clear the commission's position: "Persons about whom there is evidence that they have engaged in or solicited others to engage in homosexual or sexually perverted acts with them, without evidence of rehabilitation, are not suitable for Federal employment."

Ever-persistent in his effort to have the rules changed, Kameny prevailed. One day in June 1975 he received a phone call from the Office of General Counsel at the Civil Service Commission: "The government has decided to change its policy to suit you," Kameny was informed.

Kameny was subsequently invited to the commission to review its employment policy.

The Kameny Papers also include black-and-white photographs of gay men and lesbians picketing the White House in the 1960s, testimonies by Kameny in defense of numerous individuals denied security clearances and fired from their government jobs, documents tracing the formation and advocacy of the Mattachine Society, documents concerning the American Psychiatric Association and the fight to "de-list" homosexuality as a mental illness, and documentation of debates within the gay-rights movement over appropriate tactics and Kameny's own role as a leading strategist.



IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States
OCTOBER TERM, 1960

No. 676

FRANKLIN EDWARD KAMENY, *Petitioner*
v.
WILBER M. BRUCKER, Secretary of the Army, et al., *Respondents*

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

FRANKLIN E. KAMENY
2435 18th Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.
Pro Se

Above, a petition to the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, in the case of Franklin Edward Kameny v. Wilber Brucker, Secretary of the Army, et al., from the U.S. Supreme Court, October Term 1960; top left, a button from Kameny's extensive collection

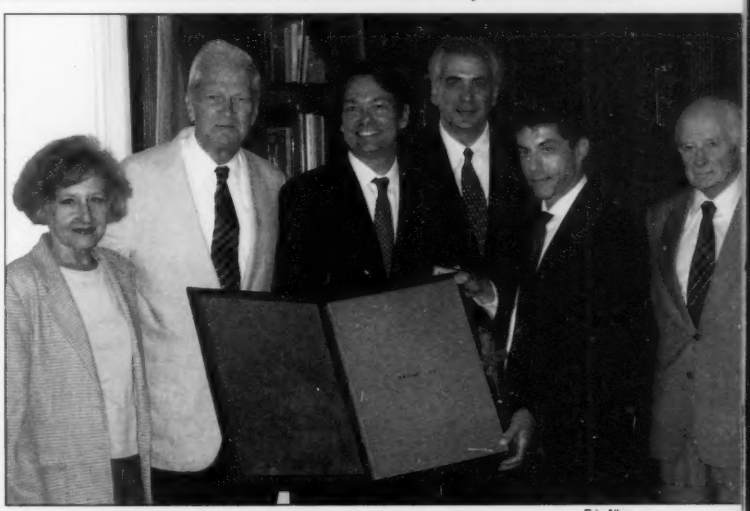
"It is the great luck of American historians that he was fired early and that he was angry," Clendinen said. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Librarian Receives Rare Tennessee Williams Folio of Dramatic Work

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington recently accepted a book of Tennessee Williams' plays on behalf of the Library of Congress. Presented by Librix Continuum, a book arts and fine-bookbinding company, "TENNESSEE" is an elephant folio, four-color letterpress, rare limited edition contemporary work containing the first publication and first printing of Williams' recently discovered play, "These Are the Stairs You Got to Watch." Also included in the book is original artwork by Clarice Smith of some of the playwright's most famous heroïnes.

"Thank you for the creativity of this gift, which is particularly important to us. This book is a wonderful way of keeping alive the craft of composing a book as a piece of art," said Billington, shown here, from left, with Clarice Smith, book artists John Greenawalt and Stephen Vanilio, book editor David Smith and former Missouri Congressman James Symington. ◆



Erin Allen

Kevin Long

The Benefits of Cooperation

GLIN Partners Meet at Law Library

By JANICE HYDE

With representatives from 20 member nations, the 13th annual meeting of Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), held at the Library Sept. 5–8, was the largest assemblage of partners to date.

GLIN is a database of laws, regulations, judicial decisions and other complementary legal sources contributed by government agencies and international organizations. The site is accessible at **www.glin.gov**.

"GLIN will promote transparency of laws of the participating jurisdictions and thus will create the atmosphere of understanding among nations that is the key to the peace and prosperity of all countries," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina encouraged GLIN members to "feel proud of what our cooperation has accomplished and ... recognize that GLIN is a model of the mutual benefits that flow from government agencies working together productively."

The annual meeting serves as an opportunity for members to share with each other the accomplishments of their respective GLIN stations over the past year. GLIN directors reported on their efforts to publicize the database and provide instruction in its use through workshops, seminars and training programs for legislators, legislative staff, government officials and officers of the court. Several directors reported on their efforts to reach out to other institutions or subnational government agencies to obtain additional legal information to include in GLIN. For example, Uruguay reported on its work with the municipality of Montevideo, a district that enacts more legislation than the national legislature, with the goal of providing access to its municipal legislation through GLIN. Similarly, GLIN Paraguay mentioned its ongoing discussions with the supreme court of that nation with the aim of including its judicial decisions in the database in the near future.

Underscoring the importance of the GLIN database as a legal information source, several member nations described how GLIN makes accessible information that is not available elsewhere. According to the representative from MERCOSUR (the "Southern Market" economic union, including the countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay), GLIN is the "most complete" database in existence for the legal instruments of MERCOSUR. The representative from the United Nations stated that GLIN is "the only publicly available index" for the decisions published in its "Juridical Yearbook."

A preview of future technical enhancements and improvements was presented to GLIN Directors by Advanced Technology Systems (ATS), the company contracted to design and implement a five-year technical upgrade. ATS provided a glimpse of new features that will be rolled out in the next six months. Stating that "GLIN is a victim of its own success," ATS displayed a chart indicating a major increase in the number of laws being added to the database over the past year. This increase has necessitated the addition of new hardware this fall to ensure continuous system availability. Other new features soon to be available include a streamlined form for contributing information to the database, a more "jurisdiction-specific" method to manage relationships between legal instruments, and an innovative way to handle legal codes that will link new amendments to specific sections of the code so that legal researchers can better gauge the

continued on page 263

About GLIN

Since its inception in 1991 by the Law Library of Congress, GLIN has grown from 2 founding members—Mexico and Brazil—to 30 member nations and international organizations representing Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. Initially, GLIN included statutory materials such as constitutions, laws and regulations. It now incorporates additional types of legal information such as judicial decisions, legislative records and legal literature.

The database is accessible in 13 different languages and provides multilingual search capabilities. Member nations contribute the official full texts of published documents to the database in their original language. Each document is accompanied by a summary in English and subject terms selected from the multilingual index to GLIN. Documents on the GLIN database are open to the public, with the exception of the full text of laws of some countries that are not in the public domain; those texts are accessible to member nations.

Kevin Long

Maurice Nyamugabo Mpova, director of the Democratic Republic of Congo's GLIN Office and winner of the GLIN Model Station award, with Deputy Librarian Donald Scott

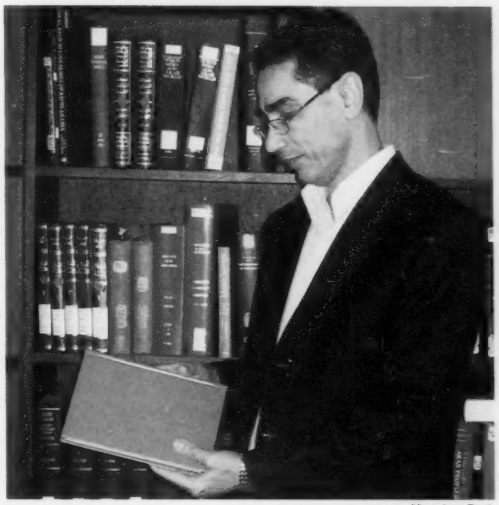
International Dialogue

Director of National Library of Iraq Visits

By MARY-JANE DEEB

Saad Eskander, director of the National Library and Archives of Iraq, recently visited the Library of Congress to continue the dialogue about institutional cooperation that began during the Library's mission to Baghdad in fall 2003.

From Oct. 25 through Nov. 3, 2003, a team of three from the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED), Anglo-American Acquisitions Division and the Preservation Directorate made an official visit to Baghdad to assess war damage to the national library and to offer assistance in restoring this cultural asset of Iraq. (*See Information Bulletin, December 2003, **www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/0312/iraq.html**.*) In September 2006 Eskander came to the Library to view its collections and exchange ideas with Library officials and staff members.



Mary-Jane Deeb

Saad Eskander, director of the National Library and Archives of Iraq, examines volumes in the Library's African and Middle Eastern Reading Room during a recent visit.

Upon his arrival, Eskander met with Librarian of Congress James Billington and Deputy Librarian Donald Scott, Associate Librarian for Library Services Deanna Marcum and Director of Collections and Services Jeremy Adamson. In the afternoon, he met with John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division, who gave him a tour of the stacks and showed him some rare Kurdish tribal maps that were of great interest to the Iraqi national librarian, who is Kurdish himself. Eskander was also shown a copy of a 4,000-year-old Babylonian clay tablet showing a city by the Euphrates River.

John van Oudounaren, the Librarian's strategic adviser for the World Digital Library, and Laura Campbell, director of the Office of Strategic Initiatives, organized an overview of American Memory and Global Gateway Web sites. This was of enormous interest to the Iraqi librarian, who would like to expand the materials available to readers in the National Library in Baghdad by linking to educational Web sites.

The following day focused on collections and collection development. Eskander is primarily interested in developing his library's collection on Iraq, and secondarily on the Arab world. He also said that the focus of collecting was on the social sciences and the humanities as opposed to the sciences, as that subject area was acquired by many of the university libraries. James Gentner, the acting director of the African and Middle Eastern Acquisitions Section and field director of the Cairo office, met with Eskander to discuss the best way to acquire and exchange materials with Iraq.

Staff members in AMED's Near East Section met with Eskander and spent an entire afternoon showing him selections from the section's collections, including some rare illuminated Islamic manuscripts, Iraqi serials and Kurdish monographs from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They also presented resources available on two Library of Congress Web sites: one on Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish calligraphy sheets (**http://international.loc.gov/intldl/apochtml/**) and the other on Islamic manuscripts from Mali (**http://international.loc.gov/intldl/malihtml/**).

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina and his staff, who were hosting the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) conference *(see p. 256)*, organized a special program for Eskander to demonstrate GLIN as well as the special Web site on Saddam Hussein's trial (**www.loc.gov/law/public/saddam/**).

To learn about the Library's preservation work, Eskander met with Dianne van der Reyden, chief of the Library's Preservation Directorate, and visited various divisions in the directorate. In the Conservation Division, he was given an overview of preventive conservation, including environmental monitoring of light and air quality and control of temperature and relative humidity. Temperatures in Baghdad during the summer months soar to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and frequent power shortages make such environmental controls almost impossible.

In the Binding and Collections Care Division he saw how acid-free boxes are made to protect rare materials.

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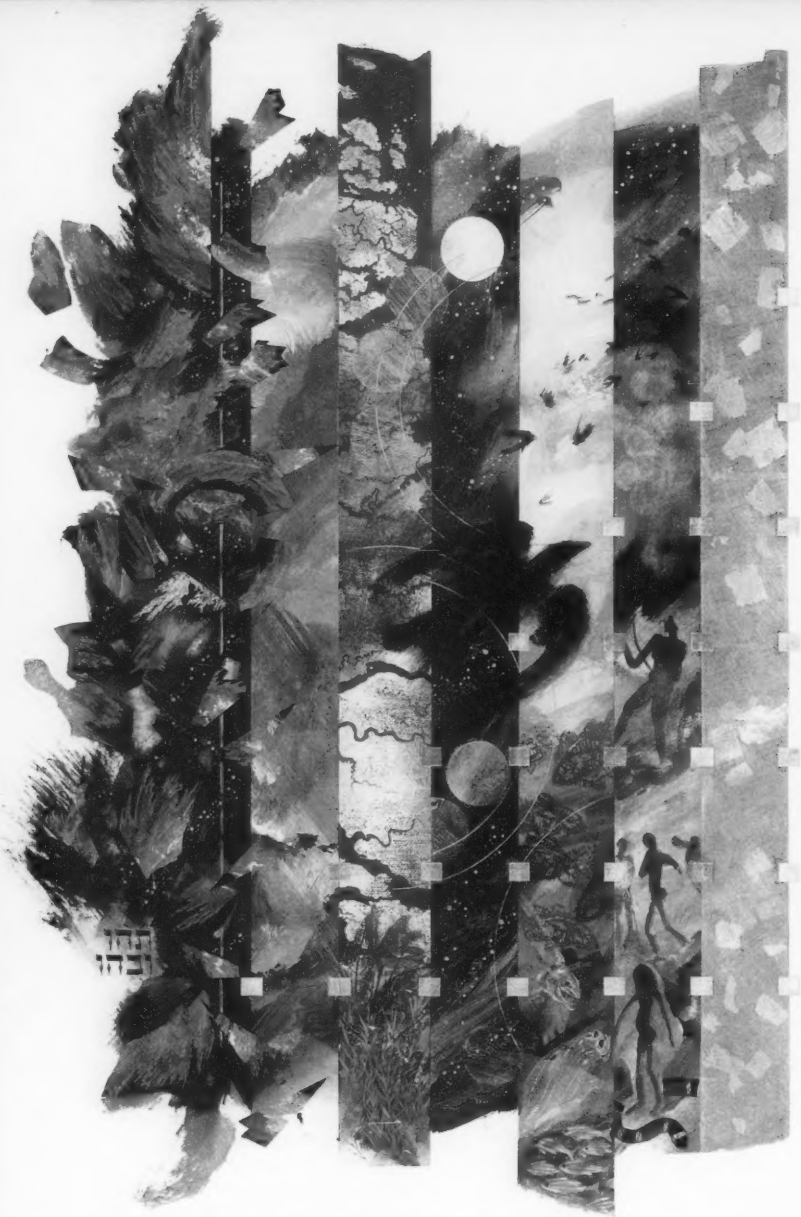
Courtesy of National Library and Archives of Iraq

Workers sort out water-damaged documents at the National Library and Archives of Iraq.



Donald Jackson's illustration of "Creation" shows seven vertical slices representing the days of creation, beginning with fractals and the Hebrew word for chaos. Jackson chose many non-traditional styles and themes, such as the Islamic-themed border decoration below.

Illuminating The Word

Saint John's Bible Displayed at Library

Selections from the first handwritten, illuminated Bible to be commissioned by a Benedictine monastery since the advent of the printing press more than 500 years ago are currently on display at the Library of Congress, along with rare illuminated manuscripts and Bibles from the Library's collections. Titled "Illuminating the Word: The Saint John's Bible," the exhibition opened to the public on Oct. 6 in the Northwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building and will remain on display from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday–Saturday, through Dec. 30.

The Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the Interpretive Programs Office are collaborating with the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the Saint John's Abbey and University in Collegeville, Minn., to exhibit selections from the first three volumes of The Saint John's Bible to be completed by calligrapher Donald Jackson. The Library is one stop in a nationwide tour of the Bible.

"As the home of the Gutenberg Bible—one of the world's three perfect copies on vellum—and the Giant Bible of Mainz, both of which are on permanent display in the Thomas Jefferson Building, the Library of Congress is an important stop on the tour of The Saint John's Bible," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "This contemporary work pays homage to the medieval art form of manuscript illumination, which is richly represented in the Library's rare book collections."

"The Saint John's Bible makes a statement about faith, as well as the importance of art and imagination," said Brother Dietrich Reinhart, Order of Saint Benedict, president of Saint John's University. "We are pleased to share our work and introduce new elements of the project to audiences across the country through this extended tour."

Saint John's Abbey and University commissioned Jackson as the artistic director to create The Saint John's Bible in the tradition of medieval manuscripts. Working with a team of theologians and artists from Saint John's Abbey and University, Jackson has spent the last six years in Wales, handwriting and illustrating the manuscript with traditional tools—quills and paints that are hand-ground from minerals and elements such as lapis lazuli, malachite, silver, copper and 24-karat gold.

One of the world's leading calligraphers, Jackson is senior scribe to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's Crown Office at the House of Lords in the United

GENESIS

shall be blessed in you & in your offspring. "Know that I am with you and will keep you wherever you go, and will bring you back to this land; for I will not leave you until I have done what I have promised you." Then Jacob woke from his sleep and said, "Surely the LORD is in this place—and I did not know it." And he was afraid, and said, "How awesome is this place! This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." So Jacob rose early in the morning, and he took the stone that he had put under his head and set it up for a pillar and poured oil on the top of it. He called that place Bethel; but the name of the city was Luz at the first. Then Jacob made a vow, saying, "If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat & clothing to wear, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then the LORD shall be my God, and this stone, which I have set up for a pillar, shall be God's house; and of all that you give me I will surely give one-tenth to you."

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Then Jacob went on his journey, and came to the land of the people of the east. As he looked, he saw a well in the field and three flocks of sheep lying there beside it; for out of that well the flocks were watered. The stone on the well's mouth was large, and when all the flocks were gathered there, the shepherds would roll the stone from the mouth of the well, and water the sheep, and put the stone back in its place on the mouth of the well. Jacob said to them, "My brothers, where do you come from?" They said, "We are from Haran." He said to them, "Do you know Laban son of Nahor?" They said, "We do." He said to them, "Is it well with him?" "Yes," they replied, "and here is his daughter Rachel, coming with the sheep!" He said, "Look, it is still broad daylight, it is not time for the animals to be gathered together; Water the sheep, and go, pasture them." But they said, "We cannot until all the flocks are gathered together, and the stone is rolled from the mouth of the well; then we water the sheep." While he was still speaking with them, Rachel came with her father's sheep; for she kept them. Now when Jacob saw Rachel, the daughter of his mother's brother Laban, and the sheep of his mother's brother Laban, Jacob went up and rolled the stone from the well's mouth, and watered the flock of his mother's brother

This sample illuminated page depicts the story of Jacob's Ladder. Other artists contributing to The Saint John's Bible include Chris Tomlin, who collaborated with Jackson on "Milkweed and Butterfly," at right.

Kingdom; he is responsible for the creation of official state documents. Jackson is an elected fellow and past chairman of the Society of Scribes and Illuminators. His 30-year retrospective exhibition, "Painting with Words," premiered at The Minneapolis Institute of Arts in August 1988 and traveled to 13 museums and galleries.

The Library's exhibition features The Saint John's Bible's illumination of the Pentateuch, the first five books of Jewish and Christian scripture; Gospels and Acts; and Psalms. Highlights include folios of the Seven Days of Creation, Genesis, the Garden of Eden, the Ten Commandments, the Birth of Christ, the Crucifixion and the frontispieces for the four Gospels. Original artist's tools, sketches and materials from Jackson's scriptorium are also on view.

A multimedia presentation provides visitors with a brief overview of the Library's illuminated manuscripts, Bibles and related works in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The Rare Book Division holds the most comprehensive and universal rare book collection in the United States. Numbering nearly 800,000 items, division holdings include 5,700 incunabula (books typeset and printed by hand from moveable type prior to 1501); numerous other

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Erin Allen

Labor of Love, Act of Faith: Donald Jackson Describes 'Illuminating the Word'

By AUDREY FISCHER

For Donald Jackson and his team of calligraphers on The Saint John's Bible, this ambitious project to create a handwritten, illuminated Bible for the 21st century is a labor of love and an act of faith.

Jackson, artistic director of The Saint John's Bible and one of the foremost calligraphers of the Western world (pictured above), spoke passionately about the project that has consumed the past six years of his life at a lecture delivered at the Library of Congress on Oct. 3.

"Each of the scribes involved in the project brings their whole life to it," he said. "It's our gift to the world for many years to come and to people of all faiths."

He described the process of illuminating the Bible as only a calligrapher could: "It's pure energy, each line. It starts with the feet and goes up through the body to the fingers and hands."

A rambunctious youth, Jackson credits his career choice to an aunt who gave him a piece of paper and a bottle of lead ink to keep him quietly occupied. "She didn't hear a peep out of me," he recalled. "I fell in love with the shiny wet ink on the page."

The rest is history. Jackson first sought employment as a sign painter, which was followed by other mundane production jobs that required a degree of calligraphic skills. But when he "played" with his craft, he found himself drawn to religious themes.

To prepare for the task of illuminating the Word, he read and re-read the Bible and met with theologians. He was struck by the Bible's relevance in today's world. "It's just like watching the news," he said. "There are wars, struggles between church and state, loss of belief. But in the presence of the utmost evil, God is there."

By his own admission, Jackson is "not a committed Christian," but rather "a committed believer in the spirit."

"I had to be convinced," he said. "Now I believe in its worth, profoundly. I was cynical and now I'm less so."

Jackson invites viewers to bring their own sensibilities to the exhibition. "We are writing with our hearts, minds and hands. But it won't mean anything unless you use your hearts and minds. Our job is over, but yours is just beginning." ◆

NLS at 75

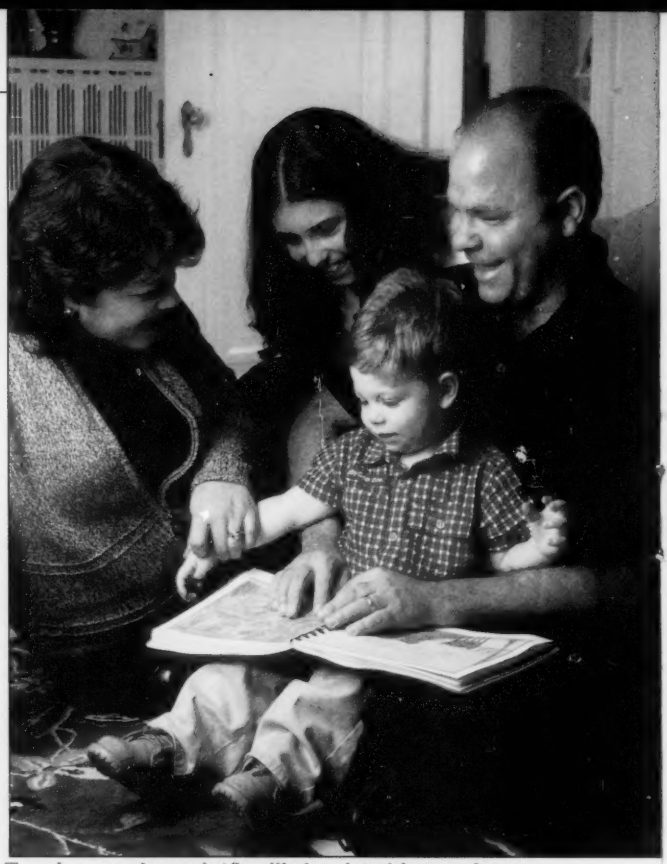
National Program For Blind Readers Examines Its Past and Looks Toward Its Future

Sen. Reed Smoot of Utah and Rep. Ruth Pratt of New York could not have imagined the exponential growth of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) when they sponsored the program's founding legislation in 1931. With an appropriation in excess of $53 million and a staff of 130, NLS currently circulates more than 24 million copies of braille and recorded books and magazines by mail to approximately 500,000 readers through a network of 132 cooperating libraries. NLS is also preparing for a major move to the next generation of audio technology—digital talking books.

By JANE CAULTON

As the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) celebrates its 75th year of ensuring that all may read, it is a time to look back at past achievements while preparing to launch a powerful new generation of digital talking books.

Often referred to as the Library's "talking book program," NLS was born March 31, 1931, when President Herbert Hoover signed the Pratt-Smoot Act into law, authorizing the Library of Congress to provide embossed books for blind people in the United States



Tom Ley reads a print/braille book to his son Juan Carlor, while wife Eileen and daughter Maria look on. Below, veterans gather around a talking-book machine (circa 1930s).

All images courtesy of National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

and its territories. Three months later, on July 1, 1931, the Library established Books for the Adult Blind, the division that would implement the service.

The legislation was the outgrowth of efforts dating back to the late 19th century to improve literacy for blind people. In 1897, when the new Congressional Library (later named the Thomas Jefferson Building) opened its doors, it provided a special reading room to share its collections with blind readers. In 1912 Congress funded the appointment of a professional librarian and the acquisition of a collection of 2,000 braille volumes.

Books for the Adult Blind

Several decades later, for fiscal year 1932, the Books for the Adult Blind program received a congressional appropriation of $100,000. That first year of operation, the staff selected 15 titles for embossing and distribution. By 1936 Standard English Braille had become the accepted braille format for all English-speaking countries, and the Library was circulating more than 6,000 braille books.

Despite this impressive growth in braille book distribution, agencies such as the American Printing House for the Blind believed that people who had lost their sight after age 50 might not have the sensitive fingers needed for learning braille. Through an amendment to the Pratt-Smoot Act in 1934, Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of the first generation of talking books: books on phonograph records. However, it was not until 1947 that Congress appropriated funds for the Library to provide blind readers with the equipment on which to play the special phonograph records.

Books for the Blind Division

In 1943 the Books for the Adult Blind program become the Division of Books for the Adult Blind, and the organization took over the Braille Transcribing Service from the Red Cross. With this development, the Library of Congress became responsible for the certification of all U.S. braille transcribers and proofreaders.

The word "adult" was removed from the division's name in 1952 when the service was expanded to include children. A decade later, the program expanded to include music instruction materials. With the passage of Public Law 89-522 in 1966, the name changed to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to serve people with other physical impairments that prevent the reading of standard print. The following year, in order to provide space for its growing collections and staff, the division was relocated to an annex in northwest Washington, D.C. (approximately five miles from Capitol Hill).

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

By 1978 the division had expanded from 18 regional centers to 56 regional libraries (nearly one in every state; some states have two) and more than 101 subregional libraries. The staff had grown from one professional librarian to nearly 100, and the program's budget was approaching $33 million. At that time, the organization adopted its current name, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

In 1969 NLS implemented its second generation of talking books when analog cassettes and cassette players entered the technological horizon. This technology remained state-of-the-art for several decades, during which time NLS developed an inventory of 24 million cassettes and more than 730,000 cassette players for distribution to a growing number of patrons.

The advent of the Internet led NLS to prepare for an eventual move from analog to digital technology. In 1999 NLS introduced Web-Braille, a Web-based service that provides users with a variety of braille books and music scores and all-braille magazines produced by NLS in an electronic form. The Web-Braille site, which is password-protected, requires the use of special equipment for access. As a result of new computer technology, braille readers may now access Web-Braille digital braille book files with a computer and a refreshable braille display (an electronic device that raises or lowers an array of pins to create a line of braille characters) or a braille embosser.

Digital Talking Books

In the early 1990s NLS convened a meeting in Dublin, Ireland, of major stakeholders in library services to blind people from around the globe to begin planning the next generation of talking

NLS Campaign Wins Mature Media Silver Award

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) recently received a silver award from the 15th Annual National Mature Media Awards for the national outreach campaign "Expanding the NLS Experience."

The award, presented by the Mature Market Resource Center, a national clearinghouse for the senior market, recognizes the nation's best advertising, marketing and educational materials for older adults. Nearly 1,200 entries in 10 divisions, with five categories in each division, were judged for excellence of design, content, creativity and relevance to the senior market. "Expanding the NLS Experience" won the silver award in the Total Public Relations Program category, government division.

"We are honored to have received a silver award from the Mature Media Awards program," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "Seniors are an important segment of our patron population, and we're pleased to know that our efforts to reach them and provide the services they need have been recognized."

"Expanding the NLS Experience" was developed to increase public awareness of the free library service that provides audiobooks and magazines to people who cannot read standard print or handle a book. The national campaign was rolled out in various geographical areas over a one-year period, beginning with regions that have both NLS network libraries and a large number of senior citizens who were not taking advantage of the libraries' services.

Created, produced and distributed in collaboration with Fleishman-Hillard, Inc., an international communications firm, the NLS campaign targets the senior population. Cylke explained that this audience is important because many people encounter vision problems as they age. "Talking books help these people to continue to pursue their love of reading," he said. ◆

books. Among them were the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the National Council for the Blind of Ireland and the Royal National Institute for the Blind of Great Britain. The participants exchanged technical information and explored the potential of digital technology for talking books.

In 1997 NLS took the next step by forming the Digital Talking-Book Standards committee, comprising more than two dozen individuals from libraries and organizations serving and representing blind and physically handicapped persons. Participants included the American Council of the Blind, the American Foundation for the Blind, the National Federation of the Blind, Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, the University of Wisconsin's Trace Research and Development Center, and the World Blind Union.

The committee worked closely with the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) to create a universal standard that would define the performance requirements for the digital talking book (DTB) and its player. In 2002 the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved ANSI/NISO Z39.86-2002 as the national standard for the DTB and its player. This standard, "Specifications for the Digital Talking Book," defined the format and content of a unified set of electronic files for the DTB and established a set of requirements for the DTB player.

In 2005 the Library awarded a contract to design the DTB player and cartridge to Battelle, an innovator in technological advances. Batelle is working with three organizations at the forefront of digital and technological development for disabled individuals. These include the Humanware Group of Canada, the Trace Center of the University of Wisconsin and the National Federation of the Blind of Baltimore, Md.

NLS chose the Universal Serial Bus (USB) Flash Drive for the circulation of DTBs. These credit-card-sized devices, which can hold an entire DTB, will be used with the forthcoming DTB player. The USB Flash Drive contains flash memory, a type of computer memory that can be read from, written to or erased and that does not lose its data when power is removed. This is the same kind of memory many digital cameras use to store pictures. The new medium is durable, easy to use, reusable and recyclable.

NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke, far left, and NLS Engineering Section Head Henry Paris, far left second row, join other leaders in library service to blind individuals at a meeting in Dublin in April 1990 with staff of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the National Council for the Blind of Ireland and the Royal National Institute for the Blind of Great Britain.

NLS patrons Raymond "Bud" and Billie Jean Keith enjoy a cassette-based talking book in their home.

In 2008 NLS will begin to replace its existing cassette-based talking book system with the new digital talking books to provide the same high-quality narration NLS patrons have come to expect.

For more information about NLS and its programs, visit its Web site at **www.loc.gov/nls/**. ◆

Jane Caulton is head of the Publications and Media Section in the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Iraq

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Preservation Research and Testing Chief Nels Olson briefed him on the Library's research projects. Eskander was particularly interested in research on traditional paper materials because soot still covers some of the books in his library in the aftermath of arson.

Kenneth Harris, director of the Mass Deacidification Program, demonstrated to Eskander how books were being treated using the Bookkeeper system. He pointed out that in 2005 the Library had deacidified 250,000 books a year, compared with 100,000 in 2001. Eskander said that most books in Iraq were currently printed on highly acidic paper that was turning yellow very rapidly, and he was worried about losing the books that had survived the fires and looting that occurred in 2003.

Steven Herman, chief of the Collections Access, Loan and Management Division, and other Library staff gave Eskander an overview of the off-site storage facilities at Fort Meade, Md., and Culpeper, Va. Using an online presentation and models, they explained how the two facilities offer environmental control for more than 1 million films, 700,000 audio materials and millions of books and serials. Eskander was particularly interested in underground facilities that might provide a naturally stable environment for library materials.

On the last day of his stay, Eskander gave a talk on the changes that have taken place at the Iraqi National Library since the Library's mission to Baghdad. Using a PowerPoint presentation, he showed "before" and "after" pictures. He talked about the losses sustained in 2003, and his efforts and those of his staff to rescue rare materials and archival documents, including unique Ottoman documents that were water-damaged. He said that despite security problems and power shortages that threaten the collections, he had managed to keep the library open.

Eskander concluded his presentation by expressing the hope that the Library of Congress would become a partner in the effort both to save existing collections and to expand the Iraqi National Library's acquisitions. ◆

Courtesy of National Library and Archives of Iraq

Courtesy of National Library and Archives of Iraq

Eskander, at left, participates in the opening of the library in Baghdad with Minister of Culture Mufid al Jaza'iri. Below, librarians at work at the Iraqi library.

Mary-Jane Deeb is chief of the African and Middle Eastern Division.

GLIN

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context and impact of such amendments.

Meeting attendees were also briefed on the activities of the GLIN Foundation. Founded in 2001 to support the goals of the GLIN Network, the Foundation recently elected a Board of Trustees. The Board is attempting to recruit a group of "founding members" to support members' needs, such as the acquisition of new equipment and travel costs. Joseph Pelton, president of the Board of Trustees, described the formation of an advisory board of well-known figures in the legal community to raise the visibility of the Foundation and briefed attendees on plans for a gala to be held in spring 2007.

As part of its annual business meeting, GLIN members voted to expand the size of the Executive Council from five to seven members in recognition of the growth of the Network. Two new Executive Councilors, representing the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uruguay, were elected to fill the new vacancies.

It is a tradition to recognize new members at the annual GLIN Directors' meeting. The Charter, which defines the cooperative working relationship among GLIN members and signals formal accession into the Network, recently was signed by Saleh A. Al-Malik, GLIN Director from Saudi Arabia, and Katherine Kirkwood, GLIN Director from Canada. Al-Malik is Secretary General of the Majlis Ash Shura. Kirkwood is director of the Law and Government Division in Canada's Library of Parliament.

Two GLIN Members, Brazil and MERCOSUR, chose the Directors' Meeting as the venue for signing a memorandum of understanding through which the Brazilian GLIN team pledged to provide Portuguese language summaries for the legal instruments of MERCOSUR. This effort supports the recent addition of a 13-language interface to the GLIN database.

At the closing dinner, Ann Salladin, senior counsel for the U.S. Department of the Treasury, described to the audience how many aspects of her work require access to legal information from various countries and noted how useful a tool GLIN is in offering such access. The dinner concluded with the presentation of the GLIN Model Station award, given to a GLIN member that has adhered to all GLIN standards for currency and data quality and has engaged in additional efforts on behalf of the Network, such as promotional work or training. This year's recipient was the Democratic Republic of Congo. Director of its GLIN office Maurice Nyamugabo Mpova accepted the award on behalf of his nation's GLIN team. ◆

Janice Hyde is a program officer in the Law Library of Congress.

Sixteen Years After ADA

Official Challenges Employers to Hire the Disabled

By AUDREY FISCHER

Sixteen years after the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law, White House Domestic Policy director Olegario D. Cantos—the highest-ranking person with a disability in the federal government—delivered the keynote address for the Library's 2006 celebration of Disability Employment Awareness Month.

"Employment of persons with disabilities is a top priority for this administration," said Cantos, citing the president's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, which will soon launch an anti-stigma campaign.

"Some disabilities are visible while others, like diabetes or psychiatric disorders, are invisible," said Cantos. He cited the recent shooting in an Amish school as a reason people still harbor fears about the mentally disabled. According to Cantos, "99.99 percent" of persons with psychiatric disabilities are not a danger to others.

T.J. Jeffers

Olegario Cantos

"I challenge you to be honest about your fears about hiring the disabled," he said. "I also challenge you to think carefully about employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. Each of us has a knowledge and skill set. Skills, qualifications, talents and abilities are just as diverse inside the disabled community as they are outside that community."

By his own admission, Cantos was not always positive about the capabilities of the disabled, including his own. Blind as a result of being born prematurely, he was treated poorly by his peers. As a result, he said, "my self-esteem was a little below zero."

"They would wave their hands in front of my face and say, "Ha, you can't see anything," he recalled. "They said I couldn't do anything. I was the last to be picked for any group activities. I eventually came out of my shell because of my teachers, mentors and disabled rights leaders."

Cantos not only survived his difficult childhood, but thrived in spite of it. He earned a law degree from Loyola Law School, served as director for several major disability rights organizations and as an assistant to the current and former U.S. Attorneys General. In April he was appointed to his current position as associate director for Domestic Policy at the White House. A sports enthusiast, Cantos has also demonstrated his athletic prowess as a three-time finisher of the 26.2-mile Los Angeles Marathon.

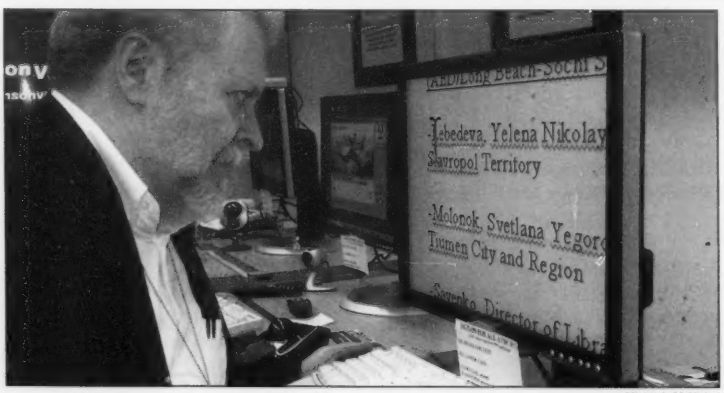
"Think back 10 years ago to the people who mentored you and inspired you, and strive to emulate their personal and professional traits," said Cantos.

He praised the Library for its services to the public, in particular the services offered by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. "I have been a patron [of NLS] for more than 25 years, and I am grateful to those who continue to build that program, using new formats and new technologies."

To the Library's staff he said, "You are the information gatekeepers for so many Americans. The Library makes information available to the widest audience possible. That is a fact that is noticed by this administration, which is why we accepted this invitation. But I'm not just here to give a speech and leave. I want to start new partnerships."

Toward that end, Cantos gave his contact information to the audience. He provided Internet resources and listed a number of things the Library's staff can do on behalf of people with disabilities. These suggestions include actively identifying jobs for people with disabilities and learning about the ADA (**www.ada.gov**) and about nonprofit and federal institutions that serve the disabled (**www.guidestar.org, www.aapd-dc.org, www.opm.gov/disability/**).

"Diversify your workforce, and offer internships to the disabled," he suggested. "Give people opportunities to succeed. A disability is nothing more than a mere characteristic. It's part of someone, but it does not define them." ◆



Michaela McNichol

Assistive Technology Demonstration Center Opens for Employees with Disabilities

The Library of Congress is testing and demonstrating new technologies that enable employees with disabilities to do their jobs in spite of difficulty seeing, hearing, typing or sitting in front of a computer for long hours.

Pictured here, Joe Slavin, a legally blind staff member, demonstrates the usefulness of screen-magnification software in the new Assistive Technology Demonstration Center within the Library's Information Technology Services division. ◆

Gonzales Speaks at Library

Attorney General Lauds Values of Hispanic Americans

By ERIN ALLEN

The Library of Congress kicked off its celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month, which runs Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, with a keynote lecture on Sept. 20 by U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzales. This year's national theme is "Hispanic Americans: Our Rich Culture Contributing to America's Future."

Peppering his remarks with anecdotes about his upbringing, Gonzales discussed the core values that the Hispanic-American culture holds dear: sacrifice, hard work, trust, personal initiative and perseverance in the face of adversity. "The values of America's Hispanic community are the same values that sustain our nation's greatness," he said.

Growing up in southern Texas, Gonzales said these principles were apparent in his everyday life. "My father, Pablo, was not an educated man. But he worked hard, every day, to give his eight children the American dream," Gonzales said proudly as he remembered how his father, a migrant worker, built his family's home with his bare hands.

"I still remember when I was a small boy playing in the field as they laid the cinder blocks for the foundation," he recalled. "Then they nailed together the two-by-fours, put up the Sheetrock that would form the walls and skillfully hammered the composition shingles onto the roof. From that sweat and toil and vision arose the small two-bedroom house that became our family home—and my mother still lives there, proudly, today."

For Gonzales, that home captured the spirit not only of Hispanic American heritage but also of the nation's heritage—to dream and work for a better tomorrow, to build on the foundation of this country's freedom.

Michaela McNichol

Alberto Gonzales

A few years ago, Gonzales' mother came to Washington, D.C., for the first time to visit him and his family. They visited the usual tourist stops—the monuments, the National Mall and its museums—but made a special detour to the Oval Office for a visit with the President of the United States.

"It was important for me to be able to do that for her, this little woman who once picked cotton," he said. "I wanted to thank her for her guidance and to show her what I had accomplished because of her sacrifices and those of my father.

"I don't think she ever dreamed that her son would one day take her, on his arm, to the Oval Office," Gonzales continued. "But she and my father did know that the proud heritage they passed on to their children—and that I pass to my sons—a heritage of hard work and sacrifice, faith and family, hope and perseverance, could open untold doors in this land of opportunity."

These doors were opened to many noteworthy Hispanic Americans, such as Rita Hayworth, Celia Cruz, David Farragut, Dennis Chavez and Rita Moreno, who was awarded a Living Legend Award by the Library in 2000. A special display in the foyer of the Library's Madison Building highlights their contributions, as well as those of others of Hispanic American heritage.

Also included in the display is Walt Disney—who, according to research done by Juan Perez of the Library's Hispanic Division, was actually born Jose Luis Girao in Spain and later adopted by Elias and Flora Disney. It is interesting to note that Walt Disney's official biography does not mention his Hispanic heritage, and instead says that he was born to the Disneys in Chicago.

"National Hispanic Heritage Month provides the American people, and particularly Hispanic children, with the opportunity to see as well as hear that no matter their background or heritage, the possibilities for the future are limitless," concluded Gonzales. "As Americans, we are a people dedicated to justice, opportunity and equality. As Hispanics, we cherish the heritage of hard work, perseverance, faith and family. With our heritage rooted deeply in these values and our hope in the future of America, we will continue to strive towards excellence in all that we do, leaving a strong legacy for our children and future generations." ◆

Erin Allen is a writer-editor in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

Bible

continued from page 259

early printed books; Thomas Jefferson's personal library; the magnificent Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection of Illustrated Books; the libraries of czars of Russia; and countless other unique materials.

Selected volumes from the Library's extraordinary collection of Bibles are also on display. These include a handwritten Bible in Latin (13th century); Nicolas Jenson's "Biblia Sacre" (1479); the Geneva Bible (1560); the King James Bible (1611); the Eliot Indian Bible (1663), the first Bible printed in the western hemisphere; a hieroglyphic bible for children (1788); and a version of the four Gospels from the King James Bible, illustrated by Eric Gill (1931). These editions offer insight into the significance of the images that illustrate the Bibles as well as the origins and usage of the Bibles.

Organized by The Minneapolis Institute of Arts and Saint John's University, the exhibition and its national tour are made possible by Target. The Allbritton Foundation makes possible the Library's exhibition of "Illuminating the Word."

Consisting of 1,150 pages in seven volumes, The Saint John's Bible will be completed in 2008. It then will be housed permanently at the Hill House Museum and Manuscript Library at Saint John's Abbey and University. For more information about this project and the exhibition tour schedule, visit **www.saintjohnsbible.org**. ◆

Mozart at 250

Library's Incomparable Collections Take the Spotlight to Honor Timeless Composer

By SUSAN CLERMONT

More than 250 years after his birth on Jan. 27, 1756, the music of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791) still resonates with music lovers around the world. In honor of this occasion, birthday celebrations for the beloved composer have been held across five continents—from his birthplace in Salzburg to Tokyo, and from San José to Washington, D.C.,—in concert halls, opera houses and conference centers, and across radio waves.

Throughout the year 2006, the Library of Congress's Music Division joined in this global celebration by providing access to its rich Mozart collections and sponsoring a series of display, lectures and public concerts (**www.loc.gov/concerts/**).

The Collections

During the year, the Music Division's reference staff assisted a greater than usual number of music scholars and performers from around the world who came to the Library to use its remarkably Mozart-rich collections. There are more than 10,000 items, including original and copyist manuscripts, facsimile and first editions, printed scores and libretti, books, serials, letters and iconography.

Forming the cornerstone of the Library's Mozartiana are 12 autograph music manuscripts that span the composer's creative life. In addition to these manuscripts are three non-musical autographs, including a letter from Mozart to his sister, Nannerl, another to his father, Leopold, and a fragment from the diaries of Wolfgang and Nannerl.

Counted among the Library's most valuable Mozart treasures are a manuscript copied in Beethoven's hand of a terzett and sextet from the second act of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (Moldenhauer Archives), three autograph cadenzas by Johannes Brahms for Mozart's piano concerti (K. 453, K. 466 and K. 491) (The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation Collection), and a late 18th-century copyist's manuscript full score of "The Marriage of Figaro" (M1500.M84 N55 Case). Autograph letters by Mozart's father, wife and sons, and a rare volume penned in the mid-1760s that contains one of the earliest extant accounts of the boy Mozart are also among the equally remarkable treasures too numerous to list.

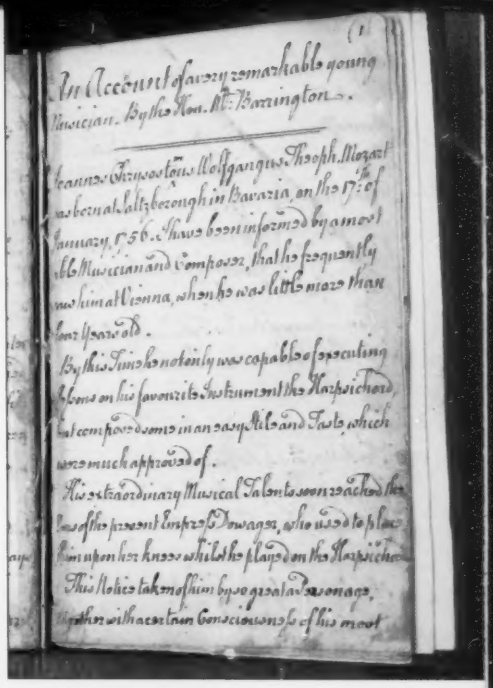
Complementing the Library's early engravings of the child Mozart is a unique piece of early Mozartiana recently rediscovered by the Music Division's reference staff: Daines

"I tell you before God and as an honest man, that your son is the greatest composer I know, either personally or by name."

Joseph Haydn to Leopold Mozart (as relayed in a letter dated Feb. 14-16, 1785 from Leopold to his daughter)

Mozart's genius was recognized from an early age, as the engraving of the child prodigy at left illustrates, and was further recognized by English attorney Daines Barrington, whose journal, pictured at right, recounts the talents of young Mozart.

Below, the title page of the manuscript full score of Mozart's opera "The Marriage of Figaro"


An Account of a very remarkable young Musician. By the Hon. Mr. Barrington.

I cannot Say too much of Wolfgangus Theoph. Mozart as he is called, at Salzbergh in Bavaria, on the 17th of January 1756. I have been informed by a most able Musician and Composer, that he frequently was him at Vienna, when he was little more than four years old.

By this Time he not only was capable of executing Lessons on his favourite Instrument the Harpsichord, but composed Lessons in an easy stile and Taste which were much approved of.

His extraordinary Musical Talents soon reached the Ears of the present Empress Dowager, who used to place him upon her knee whilst he played on the Harpsichord. This Notice taken of him by so great a Personage, rather with a certain Consciousness of his most

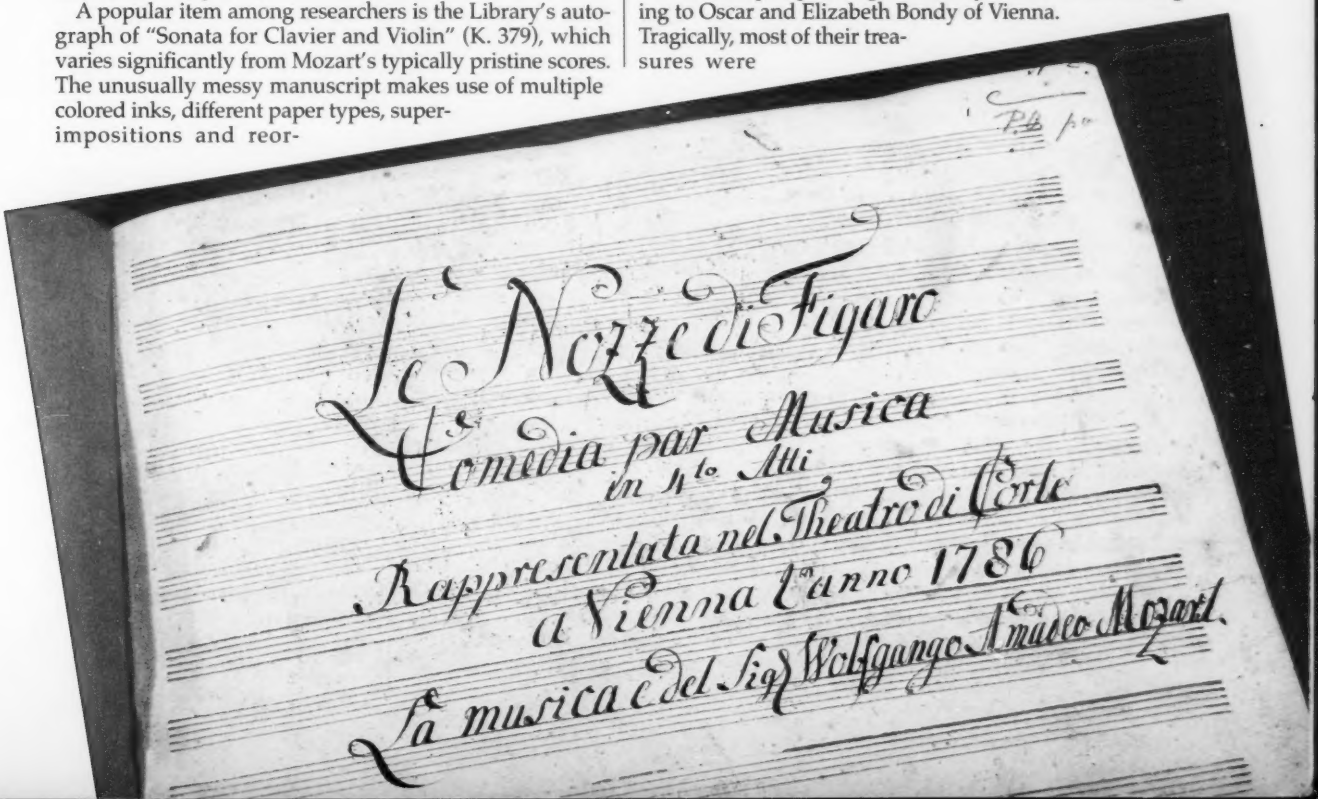
Barrington's original handwritten notes from his afternoon with the Mozarts (ML95.B266). Barrington (1727–1800), a prominent English lawyer with eclectic interests, was one of many observers invited by Leopold Mozart to authenticate the talents of his prodigious son. In June 1765, after Mozart flawlessly completed the lawyer's tests, an overwhelmed Barrington described the boy as an "eight-year-old (sic) who stood seven feet tall."

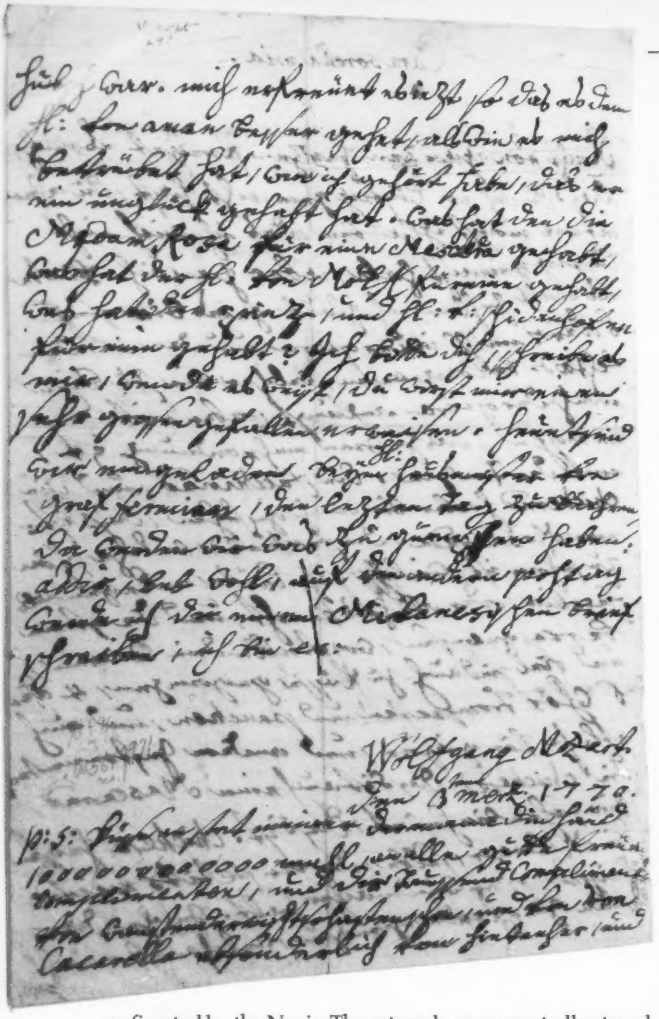
Barrington's beautifully narrated "Account of a Very Remarkable Musician" was published first in 1771 ("Philisophical Transactions," vol. 60, 1770, pp. 54–64) and again in his "Miscellanies" (London: J. Nichols) in 1781. Both of these volumes are housed in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

As a mature composer, Mozart found himself haunted by these accounts of his days as a child prodigy. In a 1778 letter to his father from Paris, he complained, "What annoys me most of all here is that these stupid Frenchmen seem to think I am still seven years old, because that was my age when they first saw me. This is perfectly true!" (Anderson, Letters..., II, #319, p. 870).

A popular item among researchers is the Library's autograph of "Sonata for Clavier and Violin" (K. 379), which varies significantly from Mozart's typically pristine scores. The unusually messy manuscript makes use of multiple colored inks, different paper types, superimpositions and reordering of musical contents. In a letter from Mozart to his father, dated April 8, 1781, he confessed that this sonata was composed "last night between eleven and twelve; but in order to be able to finish it, I wrote out the violin accompaniment for Brunetti and retained my own part in my head." After performing the especially technical keyboard part from memory the next evening, he put the notes that were still in his head onto paper, now using darker ink and adding an additional leaf to accommodate the keyboard part for the final variation.

Besides noting its messy appearance, many researchers have inquired how the Music Division acquired this manuscript, which bears accession stamps from the Austrian National Library. In the late 1930s the autograph of K. 379 along with Franz Schubert's "Sonata for Violin and Piano," opus 137, no. 2 (Whittall Collection), were part of a collection of manuscripts, paintings and early works of art belonging to Oscar and Elizabeth Bondy of Vienna. Tragically, most of their treasures were


Le Nozze di Figaro
Comedia par Musica
in 4 to Atti
Rappresentata nel Theatro di Corte
a Vienna l'anno 1786
La musica è del Sig.r Wolfgango Amadeo Mozart



Mozart's passion for his family is evident in the postscript of this letter to his sister Nannerl from March 1770, where he begs his sister to "kiss Mama's hands for me" 1 billion times.

Opposite, the manuscript score of the composer's "Serenade in B-Flat for 13 Winds," K. 361, also known as the "Gran Partitta," one of the most studied and performed of Mozart's works.

confiscated by the Nazis. The artwork was reportedly stored in the salt mines at Linz, while the music manuscripts were incorporated into the collections of the Musiksammlung of the Austrian National Library.

The Bondy family managed to escape to Switzerland and then moved to New York City, where Oscar Bondy died in 1944. After the war, his widow struggled for legal restitution of her family's artwork. On June 18, 1947, the music manuscripts were officially de-accessioned from the Austrian National Library and returned to their rightful owner. Gertrude Clarke Whittall purchased the Mozart and Schubert sonatas along with four additional works and donated them to the Library in 1949.

Lectures

The Library sponsored a number of Mozart-related lectures by the Library's music specialists in conjunction with its 2005–2006 concert season. On Oct. 18, 2005, Denise Gallo delivered a lecture prior to a concert featuring the Mozart "Concerto for Violin in A major" (K. 219) performed by the Württemberg Chamber Orchestra with violin soloist Arabella Steinbacher. On Feb. 3, 2006, Robin Rausch discussed the creation and compositional influences on one of Mozart's early string quartets, the K. 80 in G major, which was performed later that evening by the Cuarteto Casals. Rausch drew comparisons between the young Mozart and Juan Crisóstomo de Arriagas (1806–1826), a Spanish composer who was born on Mozart's birthday. As a child, Arriagas exhibited exceptional musical talents, which his father zealously promoted during Arriagas' brief musical career. A performance of Arriagas' "String Quartet No. 3" in E-flat major was also featured at the concert.

Karen Moses introduced attendees to Friedrich Ramm, renowned German oboist and longtime friend of Mozart, in conjunction with a Feb. 10, 2006, performance of the "Quartet in F major" (K. 370) by members of the Czech Nonet. Moses explained that this piece was composed expressly for Ramm, whose technical and musical virtuosity was admitted by Mozart.

The much-loved "Haydn" Quartets served as the focus of a Feb. 21 lecture by Gallo and were performed by the Kuijken String Quartet as part of the "Mozart on the Mall" series, sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, the Freer Gallery of Art, the National Museum of American History, the National Academy of Sciences and the Hirschhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Gallo noted that today's audiences have the wonderful opportunity "to hear the genius of one great composer echoed through the artistic invention of another."

On May 19 this author delivered a lecture on K. 379, which, along with K. 306 in D major, was performed that evening by Cho-Liang Lin on violin and André-Michel Schub on piano. The discussion centered on the manuscript's unusual physical appearance, the circumstances under which the work was composed and the unusual provenance of the autograph.

Displays

Throughout the 2005–2006 concert season, music specialist Raymond White treated concertgoers to displays of musical treasures that highlighted the breadth and depth of the Library's Mozart collections and provided audiences with deeper understanding of the concert's musical offerings.

For example, on display at the Feb. 3 performance of the K. 80 quartet was an autograph letter written in Milan by the young Mozart to his sister, Nannerl. The letter, dated March 3, 1770 (less than two weeks before he completed the quartet), is said to be one of the earliest extant letters to his sister. Rather than detailing his many performances during that week or discussing his work in progress, Mozart elaborated in great detail, but with little emotion, about the "festo di ballo" held after an opera he attended. Only in the postscript do the young Wolfgang's feelings emerge as he begs his sister to "kiss Mama's hands for me [1 billion] times."

The aforementioned messy, original manuscript of the "Sonata for Clavier and Violin" (K. 379) and a rare copy of the first edition of this were also displayed on May 19 in conjunction with the final performance of the 2005–2006 concert season.

Gran Partitta

Historically, the "Serenade in B-Flat for 13 Winds," K. 361, also known as the "Gran Partitta," has been the most studied and performed work by Mozart, as well as the most renowned manuscript among the Library's Mozart holdings. Accordingly, during this commemorative year, this work has taken center stage in many of the Music Division's displays, impromptu "show and tells" and special events.

On June 4, at the invitation of David W. Packard, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and members of the Music Division participated in an all-Mozart event at the newly renovated California Theater in San José. Packard, a longstanding supporter of the Library's film preservation efforts, has generously provided funding through the David and Lucile Packard Foundation for a state-of-the-art National Audiovisual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., scheduled to open in 2007. *(See Information Bulletin, July/August 2006,* ***www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/06078/navcc.html****.)*

The event, which featured a performance of the "Gran Partitta," was preceded by a display of pertinent materials from the Library's collections. These included a 1976 facsimile edition of the K. 361 holograph (ML96.5.M97 Case), the first edition published in Vienna by the Bureau d'Arts et Industrie in 1803 (M3.3.M93 K361D Case) and the "Serenade" as it appeared in the first edition of Mozart's collected works in 1880 (M962.M88 K.361 1880 Case).

At the center of the display was a photocopy of the 1880 edition that once belonged to Alfred Einstein, one of the most respected Mozart authorities of the 20th century. Einstein was the first scholar given the opportunity to compare early published editions of the "Serenade" with the original manuscript. Measure by measure, Einstein painstakingly highlighted in red ink all apparent discrepancies between the two—close to 1,000 in all. According to Susan Vita, chief of the Library's Music Division, and music specialist Stephanie Poxon, who were on hand to field questions, some of the discrepancies were the result of printers' mistakes—attributable to a lack of access to either the original manuscript or reliable copyist manuscripts. As a result of these errors, the work had not been performed correctly in public for close to 200 years following its March 1784 premiere.

To conclude this event, Billington presented Packard with two gifts to mark the occasion: a panoramic map of San José (from the Library's collection of panoramic maps) and a copy of the Library's facsimile edition of Mozart's "Serenade."

On Dec. 7, 2006, the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment will perform Mozart's "Gran Partitta" in the Coolidge Auditorium, thereby culminating the Library's year-long celebration of the 250th anniversary of the composer's birth. Noted Mozart scholar Daniel L. Leeson will deliver a pre-concert lecture. The author of two articles on K. 361 that further the research initiated by Einstein, Leeson has recently published a novel titled "The Mozart Forgeries," a fictionalized account of an attempt to forge the manuscripts of two well-known Mozart compositions whose autographs have been lost since 1799.

Postscript

An intergenerational affection for Mozart and his music have prompted birthday tributes throughout history. In the 1856 edition of "Dwight's Journal of Music," Mozart was remembered on the centennial of his birth as a man who made music as spontaneously as others breathe.

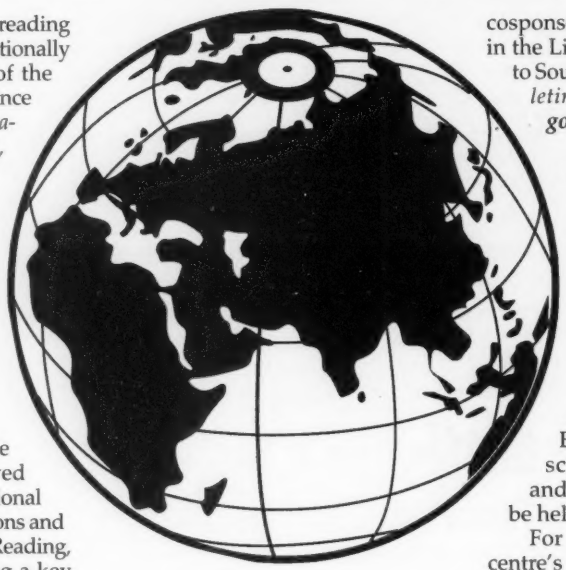
In December 1955 Leopold Stokowski and members of the National Symphony Orchestra performed the "Gran Partitta" in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium to commemorate Mozart's 200th birthday. As noted in the program, this was "the first performance based on Mozart's original manuscript since the composer's death." Washington Post music critic Paul Hume favorably reviewed the conductor and the acoustics. Of the composer he said, "No one can ever possibly know what a Mozart has given to the world. We may know how much music he wrote. We may even approach a very real appreciation of its eventual worth and timeless beauties. But who can weigh the effect of a symphony by Mozart upon the life of someone who hears it?" ◆

Susan Clermont is a specialist in the Library's Music Division.

News from the Center for the Book

International Update

The promotion of books and reading internationally as well as nationally has been an important part of the Center for the Book's mission since its creation in 1977. *(See Information Bulletin, July/August 2001, **www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/01078/cfb.html**, for a summary of the Center's international projects and publications from 1978 to 2000.)* The Center's recent international projects are outlined below.



International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

Since 1997 the Center for the Book has been closely involved in the activities of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Section on Reading, which assists IFLA in fulfilling a key professional priority: promoting literacy, reading and lifelong learning. The Center for the Book has produced and distributed the section's newsletter twice a year since 1997. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole has served as chair of the section (1997–2001) and as editor of the newsletter for the past five years. Current issues and issues dating back to 1997 are available on the section's Web site at **www.ifla.org/VII/s33/sr.htm**.

Also accessible on this Web site are publications such as "Guidelines for Library-Based Literacy Programs: Some Practical Suggestions." Available in several different languages, the guidelines encourage libraries to become involved in literacy programs and also serve as an informal checklist for evaluating existing programs.

Case studies of family reading and literacy programs from around the world, which were presented at the 72nd IFLA General Conference and Council meeting held in Seoul, South Korea, Aug. 20–24, 2006, are also accessible on the Reading Section's Web site. Speakers from Korea, Francophone Africa, Japan, Argentina, Denmark and Indonesia presented these case studies in a conference session sponsored by IFLA's Section on Reading and the Section on Libraries for Children and Young Adults.

At the 73rd IFLA General Conference in Durban, South Africa, Aug. 19-23, 2007, the Section on Reading will cosponsor a preconference on "Innovative Multicultural Library Services" and a conference session on "Libraries in Good Health: Resources and Practices Designed to Support Community Development and Outreach in Health-related Issues."

South African Centre for the Book

One of the most popular webcasts on the Library of Congress Web site is the Feb. 9, 2005, program on "First Words in Print," an innovative project of the South African Centre for the Book that aims to ensure that all young South African children have access to stimulating picture books and story books in their own languages. Directed by Lorato Trok, who made the 2005 presentation at the Library, the project won the 2004 IBBY-Asahi Reading Promotion Award, which is administered by the International Board on Books for Young People. This past year, the Colorado Council of the International Reading Association (CCIRA) became a partner of the "First Words in Print" project. CCIRA first learned about the project when it cosponsored the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress' 2004 visit to South Africa *(See Information Bulletin, November 2004, **www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/0411/cfb.html**.)*

At the first Cape Town International Book Fair, held in June 2006, the South African Centre launched a new publication titled "The South African Small Publishers Catalogue," which includes information about more than 60 small, independent presses. The centre also announced a conference titled "A World Elsewhere: Orality, Manuscript and Print in Colonial and Post Colonial Cultures," to be held April 2-4, 2007.

For more information about the centre's activities, visit its Web site at **www.centreforthebook.org.za**.

UNESCO Literacy Promotion Activities

The Center for the Book director serves as a member of the Literacy Subcommittee of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. The subcommittee advises the national commission about its participation in the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003–2012), for which First Lady Laura Bush serves as Honorary Ambassador. In this capacity, Mrs. Bush organized and hosted the White House Conference on Global Literacy, which was held in New York on Sept. 18, 2006.

President and Mrs. Bush, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and U.S. Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings also participated, along with 32 first ladies and spouses of world leaders, 41 ministers of education and numerous other governmental officials from around the world. The Library of Congress was represented at the conference by Elizabeth Ridgway, director of educational outreach, Office of Strategic Initiatives. UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura hailed the conference as an outstanding success that will inject "vital new momentum into the drive for literacy worldwide."

Anastasia Komienko

Valeria Stelmakh, currently a consultant to the Pushkin Library Foundation, and John Y. Cole at the 10th annual conference of the Russian Library Association in St. Petersburg in 2005.

Reading Centers in Russia

The year 2007 has been declared the national "Year of Reading" in Russia, and all of the country's reading centers will participate in the celebration. At the IFLA conference in Seoul and earlier in the spring of 2006, John Cole met with representatives from many of the 30 reading centers that have been established in libraries throughout Russia since 2002. The centers have been encouraged by a partnership between the Center for the Book and the Pushkin Library Foundation. *(See Information Bulletin, November 2002, **www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/0211/russianscholars.html**.)*

In preparation for next year's activities, the Center for the Book, the Pushkin Library Foundation and the British Council will publish "Building Nations of Readers: Experience, Ideas, Examples." The cloth-bound book, to be published in late 2006, presents national perspectives on reading promotion from the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom as well as practical ideas and examples of current projects that work in each country. The well-illustrated bilingual (Russian and English) volume is being published in cooperation with the IFLA Section on Reading. It is edited by two former section chairs, Valeria Stelmakh and John Y. Cole, and contains an introduction by current section chair Gwynneth Evans. ◆

The Little Engine Still Can

'Read For The Record' Celebrates a Children's Classic

By JOHN Y. COLE

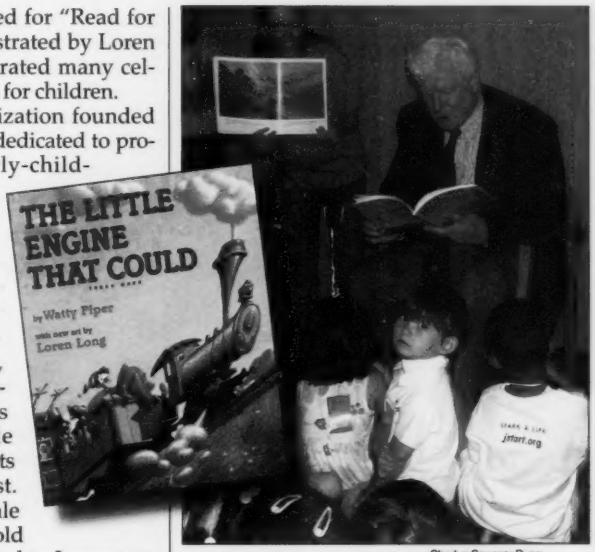
More than 160 youngsters, many of them from the Edward C. Mazique Parent and Child Center in northwest Washington, D.C., came to the Library of Congress in August to read a newly illustrated edition of the children's classic "The Little Engine That Could." Sponsored by the Center for the Book, the lively event was part of Jumpstart's "Read for the Record" early literacy campaign, for which First Lady Laura Bush serves as honorary chairperson. This literacy initiative aims to set the record for the world's largest shared reading experience.

On the same day, tens of thousands of adults and young children in homes, schools and libraries throughout the nation and in other public institutions also read "The Little Engine That Could"—to each other, in groups or to themselves. The goal was three-fold: to show support for early learning, to engage in an activity that helps young children thrive and to set the world record for reading this one book.

"The Little Engine That Could" by Watty Piper is one of the most popular and beloved children's books of all time. Over the years it has sold millions of copies and its familiar refrain of "I think I can" has become a permanent part of the American vernacular. The new edition published for "Read for the Record" was illustrated by Loren Long, who has illustrated many celebrated picture books for children.

A nonprofit organization founded in 1993, Jumpstart is dedicated to promoting quality early-childhood programs. Its partners in "Read for the Record" are Penguin Books for Young Readers, which published the new volume; Pearson Learning Group, which funded its publication; and Starbucks Coffee, which made the book available in its stores during August. All proceeds from sale of the book, which sold for $9.95, were donated to Jumpstart. American Eagle Outfitters provides T-shirts for "Read for the Record" and other Jumpstart national events. For further information visit the project's Web site at **www.readfortherecord.com**.

The Library hosted the event as part of its new Lifelong Literacy initiative. Guest readers included Henry L. Johnson, assistant secretary in the Department of Education's Office of Elementary and Secondary Education; Rep. Jim Moran (D-Va.), pictured reading to children, above; and Tony Award-winning actor Ben Vereen.



Charlyn Spencer Pyne

The event also featured activity centers where the children could participate in crafts, educational activities and a special bookmaking project—and, of course, read. ◆

John Y. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

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